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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1832

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MOSCOW, ALBANIAN COMMENTARY ON FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY

AU042050 Moscow Radio in Albanian 1530 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Commentary by named commentator--name indistinct]

[Text] Some 35 years have passed since the foundation [words indistinct] of cultural cooperation between Albania and the Soviet Union, which was called the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society. For years in a row the society was a center for comprehensive links between (four countries). For example, it organized visits of 95 Albanian delegations to the Soviet Union. The progressive workers of production, scientists and cultural people of People's Albania, who took part in those delegations, received much benefit from the meetings with Soviet people, and from their acquaintance with the rich Soviet experience. Many Soviet delegations also visited Albania, invited by the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society. As the Albanian press wrote, (these meetings) served the deepening of the mutual good will of all the people, [words indistinct] for the continual development and (progress) of their cooperation. Among the activities organized by the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society were friendly evening meetings, exhibitions of Soviet books and Soviet art, and others. Albanian workers linked these [word indistinct] with the successes of the Soviet country in all spheres of life. In this way (before the 20th anniversary of the socialist revolution) in Korce District alone 32 conferences had been held which were organized by the society and which popularized the successes of the Soviet Union. In the exhibitions of Soviet books which were organized on the occasion of [name indistinct] in many Albanian cities, the visitors saw the works of [names indistinct] and other well-known Soviet writers which were translated into Albanian and (enjoyed by readers). The friendship journal which the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society published, told its readers about the outstanding Soviet workers of production, about the participation [words indistinct] which had a practical importance for Albania. In connection with this, various articles were published in the friendship journal [words indistinct]. Because of this, in the Albanian enterprises all workers followed the example of (Valentin Gardanov) [passage indistinct]. The Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society developed its activities in close coordination with the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society. And now the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society organizes exhibitions and evenings dedicated to People's Albania, and marks dates in its history. One such activity is the meeting of the leadership of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society to be held tonight in the House of Friendship With Foreign Peoples and Countries on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST NUCLEAR ATTACK SUGGESTED

Protection Against Neutron Weapons

Sofia GRAZHIDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1980 p 31

[Article by Ivan Portalski, chief assistant at the Chair for Civil Defense and the Organization for the Protection of the Population and the National Economy at the Kl. Okhridski Sofia University: "Improving Defense Against a Neutron Flux"]

[Text] In this issue the magazine is beginning a new section entitled "Science and Technology in the Service of Civil Defense [CD]." It will provide brief information with a practical focus on technical innovations which can be used in the CD system, for useful rationalization and proposals, for possible improvements in the scientific organization of labor in CD, for utilizing mathematical methods for optimizing measures to protect the population and the national economy, and the organizing and carrying out of rescue and emergency damage repair work in a strike area and with natural disasters or major production emergencies.

The editors of the journal GRAZHIDANSKA OTBRANA are expecting collaborators for the new section from among the scientific workers, the instructors in GO-OZNNA [Civil Defense and the Organization of Defense for the Population and National Economy] in a VUZ [institution of higher learning] and specialists in the CD system. We are awaiting your letters and proposals to deepen the process of the intellectualization of labor in the CD system by the familiarizing with and introduction of the most recent scientific and technical achievements.

The discovery of neutron weapons has confronted the CD system with the problem of improving protection against a neutron flux. This question is particularly urgent in bearing in mind that the United States has resolved to produce the basic components of neutron weapons. In practice this means that in one form or another, neutron weapons have already been adopted in the U.S. Army. There is also information that France is also arming with neutron weapons.

In the exploding of a nuclear charge with a power up to 1 megaton (that is, with a charge in which a chain fission reaction is used as the source of energy), the ensuing neutrons have an energy of 2 mev, they are effective over shorter distances

than the gamma photons and represent a significantly smaller portion of the penetrating radiation in comparison with gamma radiation. With a thermonuclear explosion (a modification of which is used in the neutron weapon), 10-fold more neutrons are given off, and 80 percent of these have an energy of around 14 mev (fast neutrons). Consequently, the neutron component of the penetrating radiation obtained with a neutron explosion predominates and is the basic destructive factor. In bearing in mind that the radii of the casualty zones with the detonating of a neutron charge are greater than the radii obtained from a nuclear charge of the same power, it can be assumed that mass neutron strikes will be made against the CD installations.

An improvement in the existing antiradiation surfaces for more efficient protection against the neutrons can be provided in three ways.

The first way is by covering the interior walls of the radiation shelters with a layer of special polymers which have a high content of hydrogen atoms. In recent years, different variations of polyethylene and polypropylene have been developed for this purpose. One such variation is the following: 100 parts of granulated polyethylene with a density of 0.93 are mixed with 20 parts of lead or calcium stearate and 7 parts of boron carbide. The mixture is homogenized and pressed into sheets of varying thickness at a temperature of 130-135° C.

Recently announcements have appeared that solid hydrogen has been developed. The Carnegie Institute in the United States has produced an ice-like solid form of hydrogen at an ordinary temperature. Metal hydrogen is expected in the next few years. This substance is ideal from the viewpoint of defense against fast neutron fluxes. Certainly, hydrogen ice is very costly, but in the future, after the technology has become cheaper, it can be used in small quantities for protecting particularly valuable installations.

Ordinary water can also be used because of the high hydrogen content. For this purpose, a double wall is made on the inside of the PRU [radiation shelter] and the space between the two walls is filled with water in which, for example, lead or iron salts have been dissolved. This method of protection can be used primarily in building new radiation shelters.

The third and most usable method at present for protection against fast neutrons is the painting of the interior walls of the PRU with special resins (so-called "plastic concretes") or varnishes, as well as various mixtures of paraffin with the rare earth elements. Here is an example of a special varnish which can be used: basic lead carbonate--0.765; basic lead sulfate--0.630; zinc oxide--1.175; gadolinium oxide--0.560; magnesium silicate and pigments--1.250; unrefined linseed oil--1.580; polymerized linseed oil -0.530; solvents--0.510.

The gadolinium oxide which is the most difficult to secure can be replaced by a mixture of samarium and europium oxide. The thickness of the layer which can be applied on the inside of the PRU is from 0.076 to 0.178 mm. Such a layer of the described varnish retains around 99 percent of the thermal neutrons obtained as a result of the slowing down of the fast neutrons by the walls of the PRU.

It is also possible to use various polyester resins which are mixed with graphite powder, carbon black, iron dust, and so forth. For example, the interior walls of

protective structures can be faced with plastic block from 5 to 20 cm thick and containing a powder of tungsten, iron or barium. The inside of these blocks must be covered with a layer of graphite which reflects the faster neutrons and absorbs the thermal ones.

A layer of paraffin 10 cm thick fully stops the fast neutrons and the protons knocked off them. The same thing can be achieved by a layer of water 30 cm thick. In order to eliminate the effect of the slowed thermal neutrons, behind the layer of water or paraffin it is essential to place an iron or lead layer from several millimeters to several centimeters thick.

In each specific instance, it is essential to assess the optimum combination of substances which will be used to face the inner walls of the protective structure. However, in any instance it must be kept in mind that the layer of light substances must be positioned first and the heavy ones afterwards.

The given data indicate that the adapting of the existing structures for sufficiently effective protection against neutron weapons can be carried comparatively quickly and cheaply.

Use of Tunnels as Shelters

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1980 p 32

[Article by Angel Stoyadinov and Bogdan Dimitrov: "Underground Dual-Purpose Transport Tunnels"]

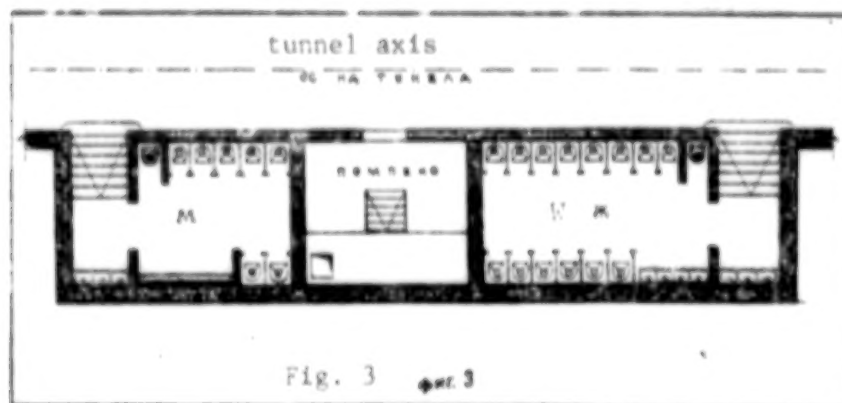
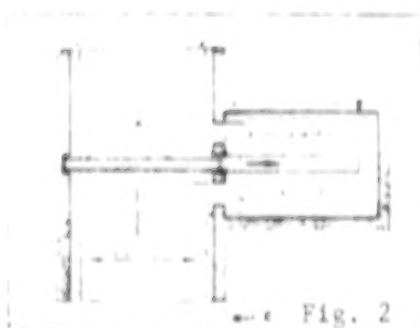
[Text] The protection of the workers and the population against weapons of mass destruction is a much more complicated and difficult task than in previous wars. At present structures are required with greater protective properties as these must protect people not only against the effect of the shock wave but also other injurious factors.

On the other hand, the enormous scope of a war and the destructive force of nuclear weapons demand much more from the protective structures for the population. For this reason in recent years specialists have been concentrating on the building of multi- or dual-purpose structures which when needed can be used also for the protection of people and valuable property.

For example, underground transport tunnels (Fig. 1) provide a good opportunity for using them as protective structures. With a thicker roof and proper positioning of gates, we can obtain a structure with a high degree of protection. In order to avoid direct exposure to penetrating radiation, the safety doors must be positioned a distance away from the tunnel portal which would exclude direct radiation.

The safety gates can be electrically or manually operated sliding ones. At the two entrances to the tunnel, it is essential to provide for locks. They should be installed to the side in metal chambers (Fig. 2).

The space per person for each tunnel can vary. This is set by the local CD staff, in proceeding not only from the practical viewpoint but also from the density of the population around the portals and entrances to the tunnel.



For each tunnel planned for dual use, it is also essential to provide additional facilities such as a command post, WC, storerooms and so forth which should be so positioned that maximum use could also be made of them in peacetime.

The sanitation facilities (Fig. 3) should be built in supplementary rooms near the exhaust vent, with provision for at least 50 flush toilets for every 10,000 persons taking shelter.

The capacity of each transport tunnel as a protective structure can be determined in proceeding from the condition that at least 1 m^2 of area is required for each person taking shelter. If in the given tunnel with an area of 1 m^2 per person 13,000 persons may take shelter, they can remain up to 14 hours with a fixed volume of air. With an area of 1.33 m^2 , the number of persons taking shelter will be around 10,000, and the time of stay 19 hours, and with 2 m^2 , respectively, 8,000 persons and 21 hours.

The question arises of whether it is justified in investing money for additional technical devices for the purpose of extending the stay of the persons taking shelter. The answer depends upon the tactical considerations for the purpose and use of the corresponding CD facility. A lengthening of the time spent in the tunnel is possible in using diesel electric plants and low-output fans for peacetime operations.

However for an extended stay, in addition to the area for the persons taking shelter, it is also essential to have supplies of drinking water and food, as well as areas for the equipment and installations. The minimum calculated amount of water is 2.5-3.0 liters per day per person. Emergency containers can be built out of steel or reinforced concrete.

In the event that the ventilating of the tunnel is imperative, tolerable climatic conditions must be provided for the extended stay of the persons taking shelter.

This in a most general form is some of the possibilities for the dual-purpose use of transport tunnels.

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DEVELOPMENT, ORDER OF BATTLE OF NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEWED

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German No 10, Oct 80 pp 49-50, 54, 56-57, 60

[Article by Guenter Lippert: "Warsaw Pact: The National People's Army (NVA) of the GDR"]

[Text] It was the last of the people's armies of the Eastern European satellite states of the Soviet Union to be christened in January 1956: The army of the smaller half of Germany, the army of the GDR. Like the others, it did not become the army of the people but the armed might of the ruling Communist Party. Nevertheless, it was not even to enjoy the adjective of "people's." It was called the "National" [army] although the nation had been split and its creators were pledged to international communism. With around 200,000 men, equipped with about 1,400 battle tanks, 400 combat aircraft and helicopters, and 160 combat vessels and boats, the NVA (National People's Army) is today a component of the "First Strategic Echelon" of the Warsaw Pact forces--an echelon which is kept at constant action readiness. Among the other people's armies, it is considered a model pupil of the Soviet "brother army." But it must nevertheless employ one quarter of its soldiers in order to prevent the flight of the people away from the gains of Moscow-style socialism.

The baptism actually was a rebaptism because, when the People's Chamber of the GDR--allegedly as a spontaneous response to West German rearmament--on 18 January 1956 passed the "Law on the Creation of the NVA and the Ministry of National Defense," both of these steps had already been taken and about 100,000 men were already under arms. On instructions from the Soviet Military Administration the camouflaged buildup of the NVA had begun almost 10 years earlier:

The first units of the "Order Police" were organized at the end of 1946;

Starting in the summer of 1948, garrisoned police alert units were formed and weapons training and officer candidate schools were established;

In 1950, finally, the first maritime police units were set up and preparatory work was started for the buildup of an aviation police.

Thus, in 1950 already, one year prior to the start of the establishment of the West German Federal Border Guard in the FRG, the garrisoned forces of the People's Police, Border Police, and Maritime Police--which were under the GDR Interior Ministry--revealed a personnel strength of 88,000 men. At that time, the inspector-general of the People's Police was the old-line communist Heinz Hoffmann, who today is the defense minister of the GDR and who acquired his military experience during the Spanish Civil War in the "International Brigades."

The buildup of the force--which, starting in 1952 was officially referred to as the KVP (Garrisoned People's Police)--progressed rapidly. In 1952, the blue police uniforms were replaced by olive-brown uniforms and the police ranks were replaced by military ranks. Heinz Hoffmann, who was promoted to lieutenant general, built up a uniform high Command for the KVP and, as the forerunner of the subsequent military district, he established two "territorial administrations of the KVP." At the same time, the first KVP officers were detailed to attend schools and academies of the Soviet Army. Finally, GDR Interior Minister Willi Stoph in the middle of 1955 resigned his office. With the rank of colonel-general, he became the commander of the KVP which at the same time was taken out of the ministry and was thus ready at the right time in order, after the "spontaneous" People's Chamber resolution of January 1956, to assume the new office of "Minister of National Defense." Just 6 weeks later, on 1 March 1956, which is considered the birthdate of the NVA, the first units already appeared in public and early in October of the same year, Stoph, in an order of the day, observed that the NVA has been organized. In addition to the name, only the uniform has been changed: It is once again field-gray and as far as the cut is concerned, it is the same old uniform, that of the Wehrmacht [World War II German Armed Forces], including the braid on the cuffs of the dress blouse, the silver "sleeve stripes" for the company first sergeants, the parade belts and buckles, swords, dress daggers and riding britches for the officers as well as red stripes down the trouser leg for the generals. Only the steel helmet looks new but it had been developed already back in 1944 by the Army Ordnance Bureau and did not prevent bad memories from being aroused among the Eastern neighboring nations.

The rest is routine: All units of the NVA were included in the united fighting forces of the WP (Warsaw Pact); the GDR defense minister becomes the deputy of their supreme commander. Modern weapons came from the USSR and joint exercises within the WP context followed. In August 1961, the NVA passed its first rather macabre trial: together with Soviet troops it provided security for the construction of the Berlin Wall.

The recruitment of military personnel was initially based on material incentives and political pressure--on a voluntary basis. But the personnel strength, which had been 110,000 men since 1956, can hardly be increased as a result of that because increasing pressure leads to larger numbers of defections. Only after the construction of the wall in Berlin and the strengthening of border security along the boundary line between the two parts of Germany, was the 18-month draft introduced in January 1967 and the NVA was then quickly brought up to its current strength.

The second major doctrinal trial came in October 1968, involving participation of NVA units in Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. After this foreign test, the NVA was then allowed also to assume a surrogate role for Moscow in the Third World. Starting in the seventies, NVA delegations visited the left-wing-oriented countries of Africa and the Near East and worked out training and equipment aid agreements. As part of this variation of development aid, about 1,000 NVA mariners and instructors are today active in eleven countries. Most of them are stationed in Angola, Ethiopia, and Mozambique.

The Top Command

The supreme commander of the NVA is the MINV (Minister of National Defense). This post has been held since 1960 by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann who today is over about 70 years old. The ministry's organization is patterned along the Soviet model. It consists of four BV (main administration) and a large number of independent administrations. The BV chiefs hold the rank of major-minister.

Main Staff

The NVA general staff, which earlier shame-facedly is called the Main Staff, is the military and important main administrative of the ministry. With all the variety of institutions from the Supreme Commander of the United States to the SP-11 is responsible for overall operational planning and military intelligence. Furthermore, it is responsible for organization, armament and equipment control, and additional inter-service tasks, such as telecommunications and military transportation. The chief of the Main Staff has been Gen Gen Fritz Sieglitz, born in 1928, since early 1979.

Political Main Administration

The Political Main Administration is undoubtedly the most influential one.

It is the main institution for the political orientation of the NVA. It supervises all activities of the armed forces through a special duty channel via the "Political Commission for political affairs," which it selects and commands, and the SED and PDS (Free German Youth) organizations in the various headquarters and units, which are subordinated to it in their capacity as party and youth affairs.

Col Gen Heinz Fassler, born in 1920, has been the chief of the Political Main Administration since early 1979; while serving in the German Armed Forces during World War II, he deserted to the Red Army in 1941 and helped found the "National Committee for a Free Germany." The fact that Fassler was first of all already a deputy minister in his capacity as chief of the Air Force and then as chief of the Main Staff--even before he took over the Political Main Administration--underscores the significance of this position.

Main Administration for Equipment and Armament

The Main Administration for Equipment and Armament, under Col Gen Werner Fiedler, born in 1922, is responsible for the planning, development, and procurement of weapons and equipment.

Main Administration for Support Services

The Main Administration for Support Services--taken over a short time ago by Lt Gen Wolfgang Neidhardt--plans and coordinates supply functions and is responsible for training logistics units.

Civil defense has been a part of the responsibility of the NVA since 1978. It may possibly be another main administration and its chief, Lt Gen Fritz Peter, is likewise a deputy minister.

The position of the Deputy Minister is also held by the following:

The chief of the NVA Ground Forces, Col Gen Horst Stedhardt, born in 1921;

The chief of the NVA Air Force and Air Defense, Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, born in 1921;

The chief of the NVA People's Navy, Adm Wilhelm Bitt, born in 1916, a former officer in the World War II Navy and the senior member among the deputies; and

The chief of the "Border Forces of the GDR," Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Hoffmann, a graduate of the Soviet Frunze Military Academy.

The general officer corps of the GDR consists of more than 150 members and is not confined to the NVA. The four stars of an army general are also worn by Hoffmann's predecessor, Prime Minister Willi Stoph. Others with the rank of colonel-general are the director of the Security Department in the GDR Central Committee, the old-line communist Herbert Jechow, born in 1914, who was being held in the Buchenwald concentration camp until 1945, the interior Minister of State Security Erich Mielke, born in 1907, and the Interior Minister and Chief of the GDR People's Police, Friedrich Mielke, born in 1911. Even the Deputy Minister for transportation and director of the GDR airline "Interflug," Klaus Henkes, holds the rank of major general.

The years of birth show that the time of the old-line communists is rapidly nearing an end. All of them are ready for retirement and will probably leave shortly. The World War II Armed Forces officers and the unqualified "people's officers" of the very first days--who were used to help build up the army--were separated even before then or were shunted aside to minor jobs. Within a few years, the top military commanders will be men who, after thorough training at the officer colleges of the NVA, took courses at the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy or the "Wilhelm Pieck" Political College and who mostly also attended a corresponding institution of education in the Soviet Army.

NVA Ground Forces

With a personnel strength of about 100,000 men, the NVA Ground Forces alone have the same size as the Reichswehr (armed forces between the two World Wars) of the unified German Reich. In peacetime they are under the Ground Forces Command at Potsdam-Gelтов which is responsible for equipment and training.

Two Military Districts

There are two military district headquarters under the High Command. In peacetime, they are the territorial commands for the units deployed in their area along with the duty stations and installations of the People's Army. In case of major maneuvers and in case of war, they provide one, each, field army HQ for the operational command of the ground forces units assigned to them. They are then probably not placed under a common national command but will be separately integrated into "fronts" (army groups) of the Warsaw Pact forces. Military District II, with HQ in Leipzig, covers the seven southern districts of the GDR. It constitutes the Third (NVA) Army which includes the following:

The 1st Armored Division in Dresden.

The 2nd Motorized Rifle Division in Erfurt, and

The 3rd Motorized Rifle Division in Halle.

Military District V, with HQ in Neubrandenburg, is responsible for the seven northern districts of the GDR. It forms the Fifth (NVA) Army which has under it:

The 4th Armored Division in Eggenstein.

The 5th Motorized Rifle Division in Potsdam and

The 6th Motorized Rifle Division in Schwerin.

in addition to these combat divisions, the two armies have the following very important combat support units, each:

One rocket artillery brigade,

One artillery regiment,

One AA rocket regiment,

One pontoon bridge Engineer regiment, as well as

one landing and crossing Engineer battalion plus one (general) Engineer battalion.

The Ground Forces command has directly under it certain construction Engineer battalions and special units as well as probably also the "Willi Sammer" unit which is trained for operations in enemy rear areas and the parachute battalion of the NVA which is stationed in Prora on [the island of] Rügen.

Several territorial units of the ground forces are directly under the MNV. These are primarily telecommunications units as well as construction Engineer and railroad Engineer regiments which, according to the Soviet model, are included among the "units of the military transport system." The NVA Guard Regiment--the ministry's parade and show unit--is included among these formations. Each week, it performs the "changing of the guard" at the New Guard Building erected in 1918 by Schmidt in East Berlin, which has been converted into a "memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism."

Same Organizational Setup as Red Army

The organization of the NVA ground forces units as well as their command and combat principles almost without exception correspond to the model of the Soviet Army from which they want to "learn how to win." The fact alone is a vivid imitation of the big "brother-in-arms" even includes the terminology which represents more of a stereotyped verbal rather than conventional transposition of Russian concepts into the German language and which therefore is frequently unintelligible.

Following the Soviet model, the ground forces distinguish the following combat arms:

Mechanized rifle units (armored infantry),

Armored forces,

Artillery forces,

Rocket units and artillery as well as

anti-air defense (AA defense unit).

In addition to that we have the "Special Units and Services" which among others include the signal units (telecommunications unit), the chemical warfare units (NBC defense units), and the rear-area services (logistics units).

The combat divisions are made up of major and minor units from all combat arms, special units, and services. The armored divisions, which number about 9,000 men, are organized in three tank regiments and one motorized rifle regiment; the motorized rifle divisions, with about 14,000 men, are organized in three motorized rifle regiments and one tank regiment. In addition to this, each division type has the required command, combat support, and logistics units, such as a recon battalion, a signal battalion, an artillery regiment, a rocket launcher battalion, a rocket artillery battalion, an AA regiment, an Engineer battalion, and NBC defense battalion.

The motorized rifle division moreover has a TD battalion.

Equipment

The equipment of the NVA ground forces consists almost completely of weapons and equipment of Soviet origin and a small portion made in the GDR (Czechoslovakia). Domestic products turned out by the GDR industry as such include only a series of wheeled vehicles, as well as a few special equipment items, such as, for example, NBC defense equipment and certain types of ammunition. Apart from a variation of the "Kalashnikov" assault rifle, the GDR did not do any licensed production of Soviet weapons. Regarding the modern condition of equipment, the NVA ground forces clearly rank below the units which the Soviet Army uses in the approaches to the Soviet Union. But in that respect they do not differ from those of the Polish and Czechoslovak people's armies although the latter, because of its extensive armament industry, seems to have a slight head start. Generally speaking, the content in the NVA ground forces and those of the other non-Soviet WP armies since the end of the revolution has been on conversion to the most modern Soviet weapons systems. It is interesting to note here that some of them were delivered only after the Soviet Union had filled the orders placed by its ally customers who have the money to pay for this sort of equipment.

Aircraft Forces

The NVA's armored forces are still predominantly equipped with the slightly obsolete T-34/55 tank. Not until the summer of 1978 was the first unit converted to the most modern Soviet model, the T-72, which, with its better armor and flying performance and its

combat value. It is currently impossible to predict over what interval of time the conversion of the armored units will take place. About 1,500 tanks have to be replaced in the various units. In addition to that, there is a depot inventory amounting to an estimated 900 battle tanks for the organization of reserve units and they reportedly still also include T-34 tanks from the NVA's initial issue.

Motorized Rifle Units

The NVA's motorized rifle units are equipped with BMP [ABU] and BTR-60 PB [armored troop carriers]. The tracked BMP is included in the equipment of all of the motorized rifle regiments in the armored divisions while in the motorized rifle division only one motorized rifle regiment is equipped with that type of vehicle. The other motorized rifle regiments of those divisions are in continue to be equipped with the wheeled BTR-60 PB [wheeled armored troop carrier], which according to NVA concepts is considered a full-fledged fighting vehicle for the motorized rifle units and which is to be developed further. To balance out their rather poor AT capability, the units equipped with the BTR-60 PB a short time ago were issued the late-1 Soviet AT guided rocket system which resembles the German-French MILAN that is the AT-4/SPICOT.

Rocket Units and Artillery

The assortment of weapons of the rocket units and artillery extends from the 121-mm field howitzer, model D-80, all the way to the atomic weapons of the rocket artillery battalions and brigades, the surface-to-surface guided missile systems FROG-7 (range about 65 km) and SCUD B (range about 300 km). They also include the CSSR version of the Soviet multiple rocket launcher BM-21, the BM-10 on TATRA chassis, which is more effective than its Soviet model because of its armor and reloading mechanism. As part of the modernization of its weapons, the NVA last year also received via first 152-mm armored howitzers and the pertinent armored artillery command vehicles.

AA Defense

The AA defense has the capability of effectively protecting the combat units against air attacks with its SA-7/GRAIL shoulder-fired AA rocket on the company level all the way to the AA rocket weapons systems called SA-4/GASKIN on the field army level. Any still existing weak spots are being eliminated by means of the issue of the SA-9/GASKIN and SA-6/GAINFUL AA rocket weapons systems to be started at the very latest in 1979. The SA-9/GASKIN complements the ZSU-23-4 armored AA mount in the AA batteries of the regiments while the SA-6/GAINFUL replaces the 57-mm AA guns, model S-60, which are still being used so far in the AA regiment of each division.

Training

To train its future leaders and commanders, the NVA ground forces have available the "Ernst Thaelmann" Officer College in Loebau/Zittau and five "K" schools, including one for technical duties. The enlisted men are getting their training with the various units.

Evaluating the situation exclusively from the military viewpoint, the ground forces of the NVA--with their tough training, their rigid command, and their sufficiently modern weapons--supply the Warsaw Pact with two powerful field armies which are fully capable of offensive combat.

NVA Air Force and Air Defense

The NVA LSK/LV [Air Force and Air Defense] have primarily an air defense mission and for this purpose have been fully integrated into the air defense system of the Warsaw Pact. Since about 1972, they have been also assigned air support missions for the ground forces. The national command authority of this armed forces component, with about 31,000 men, is the HQ, NVA-LSK/LV in Strausberg-Eggersdorf.

Two Air Defense Divisions

The combat units under this HQ are combined in two air defense divisions. The 1st LV (Air Defense) division, with HQ in Cottbus, includes the following:

- Four fighter wings,

- one fighter-bomber wing and

- two AA rocket regiments.

They are deployed in the southern region of the GDR; the aircraft wings are stationed near the eastern border and the AA rocket regiments are stationed forward, toward the west.

The 3rd LV Division, with HQ at Neubrandenburg, comprises the following:

- Two fighter wings and

- Three AA regiments.

(deployed according to the same pattern in the northern region of

Something New: Attack Helicopter Wings

The latest combat unit of the NVA Air Force is a combat [attack] helicopter wing which is directly under the HQ and which was recently given the name

"Adolf von Luetow". It is stationed in Bassegahl, Northern Mecklenburg. In addition to these combat units, NVA LSK/LV also has a series of flying and ground support units. They include the following:

One transport helicopter wing,

Three transport aircraft squadrons,

Two radio regiments (NVA: communications engineering regiment) and

one telecommunications (signal) regiment (NVA: signal regiment).

Each transport helicopter wing is equipped with 40-50 craft. The AA rocket regiments are organized in four battalions each with three firing batteries. Each battery consists of six AA rocket firing ramps.

Equipment

The equipment of the combat aircraft wings of the GDR Air Force was changed several times since it was first set up.

The first wing of the "People's Police of the Air" were still equipped with the Yak-11, a two-seater piston job. Right after the camouflage was dropped, the pilots were then retrained in 1956 to handle the first jet fighter type, the MiG-15/FAG-7, which by the end of 1958 was already replaced by the MiG-17/FAG-50. The first supersonic fighters were not long in coming: in 1959 already, the first flights of the fighter wing were issued the MiG-19/FAG-58 aircraft, partly in the version equipped with four air-to-air missiles and the MiG-19 PM which was equipped with radar-search and target equipment.

In the meantime, this type has likewise been taken out of the inventory. Starting in 1962, it was replaced by the supersonic fighter called MiG-21/FISHBED, in various versions (C/E, D/F, IX, and more modern versions). This aircraft, which is used in equipping most of the fighter units at this time, depending upon the type of armament, has a takeoff weight of 8-10.4 t and a combat radius of about 65 km. Its maximum speed is 2,200 km/hr (Mach 2). Depending upon the particular version, it is equipped with a 23-mm twin machine cannon as well as two air-to-air guided missiles or two firing pods, each holding 16 unguided 57-mm air-to-surface rockets. In place of the missiles or rockets, this aircraft can also carry two 500-kg bombs.

The constant modernization of NVA-LSK/LV thus however has not come to an end. In 1979, they received the first swing-wing aircraft of the MiG-24/FLOGLER type. So far, at least one combat squadron has been equipped with this most modern type. The all-weather fighter-fighter-bomber aircraft has a maximum takeoff weight of almost 20 t and a combat radius of about 1,100 km. Its maximum speed is 2,450 km (Mach 2+). By virtue of its variable-

geometry wings however it also has favorable cruising, takeoff, and landing qualities. In addition to a 23-mm twin machine-cannon, the armament, by way of options, can include four air-to-air guided missiles or firing pods for AA, each, unguided 57-mm air-to-surface rockets or several 'bs.

Attack Helicopter Wing

The attack helicopter wing is still equipped mostly with the Mi-8/HIP. In addition to the 12.7 mm bow of this MG, the older version (HIP C) is equipped with firing pods, each holding 16 [rockets], while the more modern version (HIP E) is equipped with six firing pods each holding 32 unguided 57-mm air-to-surface rockets. Besides, the HIP E also carries four firing rails for the type AT-2/SWATTER guided AT rockets.

Since 1979, at least nine attack helicopters of the Mi-24/HIND D type have been included in the wing. This most modern attack helicopter, equipped with IR ground vision system, is made in the Soviet Union and is equipped with a four-barrel rotating machine-cannon. It furthermore carries four firing pods, each with 32 unguided 57-mm rockets and four firing rails for the AT-2/SWATTER.

Overall, the NVA Air Force has about 135 combat aircraft and about 50 attack helicopters. In addition there are about 60 trainers and transport aircraft as well as around 50 transport or multi-purpose helicopters.

AA Rocket Regiments

The AA rocket regiments of NVA-LSK/LV are using the frequently modernized AA rocket weapon system SA-2/GUIDELINE for engaging airborne targets at high altitudes; for protection against airborne targets flying at low and medium altitudes, they use the SA-3/GOA AA rocket weapon system.

Training

Pilots and mechanics are trained at Kamenz, in Saxony, at the "Franz Meiering" Officer College and at the "Harry Kuhn" NCO school. They have attached to them a training wing which is stationed in Bautzen.

The NVA-LSK/LV to be sure are small but have noteworthy modern equipment. For a long time they were almost completely confined to air defense, something which predominates today. Only in recent years were units established for air attack although their scope is still small.

NVA People's Navy

With a personnel strength of about 16,000 men, the People's Navy is the smallest component of the NVA. Because of its equipment, it is a pure coastal navy with an originally defensive character. Because of the

continuing reinforcement of its seaborne landing potential and the improvement of the PT-boat component, referred to as "shock forces," it has however increasingly assumed offensive significance in the western sector of the Baltic Sea. Together with the Polish Navy, it would seem to have the mission of keeping the sea lanes open in the Baltic Sea for the Baltic Red Banner Fleet of the Soviet Navy, whose amphibious forces it would probably have to support in opening the Baltic Sea exit and screening the maritime flank of the WP ground forces.

The NVA People's HQ, stationed in Rostock-Cahlsdorf, in addition to command, logistics, and training units as well as one navy helicopter squadron, has three flotillas under it as operational units:

The 1st Flotilla in Peenemuende, consisting of minesweeper divisions, landing craft divisions, and one ASW division;

The 4th Flotilla in Warnemuende, consisting of minesweeper divisions, one ASW division, and the coast guard division equipped with guided missile frigates;

The 6th Flotilla in Dranske-Bug on Ruegen, which includes the guided missile and PT-boat brigade.

In addition, the three flotillas have the necessary auxiliary vessels and logistics facilities under them. HQ, NVA People's Navy furthermore, in operational terms, is in charge of the seaborne component of the Border Forces of the GDR, the Coastal Border Brigade.

160 Combat Units

The ship inventory of the People's Navy, which has been going through a second modernization process since the middle of the seventies, currently consists of about 160 combat units and about 80 auxiliary vessels. Most of them were built by GDR shipyards, especially the Peenewerft (shipyard) in Wolgast. In recent times there has been stepped-up armament cooperation with the Polish People's Republic and the USSR. For example, the training vessel WILHELM PIECK, of the People's Navy, which was commissioned in 1976, was built by the Northern Shipyards in Danzig and is a sister ship of the Polish training vessels GRYP and WODNIK.

The two largest and most powerful units of the People's Navy are the coast guard vessels ROSTOCK and BERLIN which were delivered by the USSR in 1978-1979. They are guided-missile frigates of the brand-new Soviet KONI class. They replace the four frigates of the Soviet RIGA class which in the meantime have been taken out of the inventory and which were delivered to the People's Navy during its organizational period. The new, about 95-m long coast guard vessels have a displacement of about 2,300 ts [English tons] and a speed of about 32 kg. They are equipped with two 76-mm and two 30-mm twin guns, one twin launcher for ship-to-air guided missiles of the SA-N-4 type, as well as two ASW rocket launcher groups. Their stern ramp is designed for dropping depth charges and mines.

which follows:

The nucleus of the USSR Navy's "black forces" consists of 15 guided missile boats of the Soviet OSA-I class which are equipped with four anti-ship guided missiles of type SS-N-2/STYX, as well as two 30-mm twin guns. The boats have a displacement of 165 ts and speed of 38 kg. The range of the SS-N-2 guided missiles is around 30 km. The guided missile boats are supplemented by 18 PT-boats of the Soviet SHER-SHEN class, with four torpedoes each, as far as about 30 so-called small PT-boats (KTS) of the ODS-made Libelja class which, starting in 1972, were commissioned as replacements for the obsolete boats of the ILTIS class. These small PT-boats are equipped with two stern torpedo tubes for firing their torpedoes off. They reportedly have speed of 30 kn but are extremely vulnerable to heavy seas. Because of the size built by USSR shipyards, we also have 12 submarines of the SAL class which have been in service since the sixties. For ASW, they are equipped with four six-tube ASW rocket launcher groups and at the stern they have two depth charge dropping platforms.

About 10 minesweepers of the RINBOR class constitute the ship inventory of the Minesweeper Division and the Coastal Border Brigade. The older boats of the RINBOR-I class are assigned to the Border Brigade while the more modern boats of the RINBOR-II class are assigned to the People's Navy.

The People's Navy's landing ship divisions have the biggest warships so far built in the USSR with the at least 10 medium landing ships of the FROSE class which they have been getting since 1976. These 91-m long and 11-m wide ships have a displacement of about 2,000 ts. They can carry about 12 battle tanks or 15 APCs or about 1,000 t of cargo. Their armament consists of two 56-mm and two 30-mm twin guns, as well as two multiple rocket launcher groups with 20 tubes each for 121-mm artillery rockets. They are furthermore designed for dropping depth charges and laying mines. The smaller landing craft of the KOMBE and LABO classes have obviously been replaced by the larger and more modern type.

The People's Navy does not have any Marine Infantry units. On the other hand, the "First Marine Assault" Motorized Rifle Regiment, 8th Motorized Rifle Division, stationed in Cuba, is being trained for seaward landing missions.

The USSR's helicopter squadron is equipped with about 25 craft of the MI-4T type for various missions. They can be used for sea-rescue, transport, and for training.

Notes:

The USSR's naval aviators are being trained at the "Karl Liebknecht" School in Gdynia. On the other hand, the women and YAs are being trained at the

Fleet Training School in Patow. Overall, the NVA People's Navy is a rather respectable support fleet for the Soviet naval forces in the Baltic Sea. Its equipment with modern guided-missile frigates shows that the Soviets assign considerable significance to it.

Border Forces of the GDR

The Border Forces of the GDR, with about 47,000 men, sprang from the DGP (German Border Police), which initially was under the Interior Ministry and then temporarily also under the Ministry of State Security. In autumn of 1961, the already militarily organized DGP was integrated into the NVA, took over its duty functions and uniforms, and from then on was considered as the fourth component of the NVA under the official designation NVA Border Forces. Starting in January 1974, the direct subordination to the NVA was formally lifted as a result of the fact that it was renamed "Border Forces of the GDR"; but they were kept under the MfNV. It is assumed that this name change was made with a view to the Vienna MBFR negotiations in order to reduce the apparent strength of the NVA.

The Border Forces HQ in Paez near Berlin is the highest headquarters of this component. It has the following units under its control:

The Northern Border Command in Stenzel and the Southern Border Command in Erfurt which are used to seal off the IdG (Inner-German border);

The Central Border Command, with HQ in Berlin-Karlshorst, intended to seal off West Berlin;

The border sector headquarters in Pirna, Saxony, and Frankfurt/Oder, used for watching the borders with the Polish People's Republic and Czechoslovakia, as well as

The Coastal Border Command in Rostock, which is supposed to screen the maritime frontier of the GDR.

The Southern, Northern, and Central border commands each have six to eight regiments for border security duty. One additional regiment of the Central Command handles border control functions at the border crossing points in Berlin. The sector commands along the GDR's eastern and southern boundaries have only understrength border surveillance units. The seabattle units of the Coastal Command are being directed in operational terms by HQ, NVA-People's Navy.

The border forces are recruited from specially loyal volunteers and drafted without any contacts with the West who are considered politically reliable.

Training

All border guard members are trained not only in preparation for border guard duty but also get basic infantry training patterned along the operational principles of the motorized rifle units. Officer candidates are trained at the "Rosa Luxemburg" Officer College of the Border Forces in Pilsen, Vogtland, and at the "Egon Schultz" NCO School of the Border Force in Teplitz, Schwerin Bezirk. Enlisted personnel are trained in the three border commands, that is, North, South and Center, in two training regiments. Training facilities of the other armed forces components are also used for special career fields and for advanced officer training.

Equipment

The equipment of the border regiments assigned to duty along the boundary between the two parts of Germany consists almost exclusively of light infantry weapons and unarmed wheeled vehicles. The border regiments in and around Berlin moreover have guns, multiple rocket launchers, mortars, flamethrowers, and wheeled APCs of older design. Their infantry training emphasizes house-to-house fighting.

To perform their official mission, which is "to screen the western international boundary, to preserve its inviolability, and to prevent border penetrations," the border units fall back on rather expensive barrier facilities. The buildup of this so-called "antifascist bulwark" complete with mines, automatic firing systems, chain link fences, watchdog sectors, and observation towers however makes it clear that the tremendous expenditure in terms of materiel and manpower exclusively serves to prevent people from escaping from the east to the west. Accordingly, the military value of these barrier facilities is zero. The military value of the border forces themselves--judging by the personnel strength-- is relatively poor because of the rather light equipment. They can be used for guard-duty and protection missions in rear areas and as screening forces in combat areas. Besides, they represent a personnel reserve with infantry training. Essentially however the GDR must provide the second-strongest grouping of its "armed agencies"--the potential for about four motorized rifle divisions--in order to make sure that large segments of the population and the Army will not simply take off.

Summary

In a few months, the NVA will--officially--celebrate its 25th anniversary. During these years it has consolidated itself without visible difficulties and now has a high level of combat value.

In contrast to what happened to the West German Armed Forces, the NVA did not have to face any problems of modern manpower management and leadership. Old traditions have already been properly disciplined in schools, factories, and youth organizations where they have also been given ideological indoctrination and preliminary training. The drill and the customs of the armed forces were passed over from the World War II Armed Forces although the

First of these is today being justified with the help of quotations from Engels while the other point is being popularized with the rather awkward-sounding form of address which is "comrade." Obedience has remained unconditional and there is no question as to refusing military service. The constitution does not make any provision for this and anybody who refuses to serve nevertheless simply is assigned to construction units or goes to prison. A pseudo-scientific-justified ideology does not permit any doubts of the system and supplies a rather twisted image of the enemy. Like the uniform and the drill, the phrases have also remained the same old ones, although with a different prefix perhaps. The army is no longer the "armed agency of the people united under National Socialism" but rather must "be loyal and devoted to the Marxist-Leninist party and its socialist state." (Career regulations of the NVA.)

Thus trained and drilled, the NVA seems to be completely in line with the way its creators had visualized it. But what it is on paper and what it is in reality constitutes a gap that is no less wide than in other areas of "real socialism." That brings us to the very basic question as to the reliability of the NVA when the balloon goes up. There is no doubt that most of its officer corps will follow Moscow in every way. The combat readiness of the simple soldier would seem to depend on how credibly the regime can picture, under the conditions prevailing at that time, the threat and the value of the threatened gains. So long as both of these are so incredible that the rulers cannot dare open the borders to their younger generation and so long as they must deny contact with the "class enemy" to that younger generation, so long do both of them seem to deny the loyalty of the younger generation to the regime. It would thus seem that doubts as to the reliability of a large segment of the NVA are permitted.

FIGURE APPENDIX



Map of the DDR Border Forces Headquarters. 1--Coastal Border Command; 2--PBA; 3--Polish People's Republic; 4--Northern Border Command; 5--Central Border Command; 6--Border Sector Command; 7--Border Sector Command; 8--Southern Border Command; 9--Border Sector Command

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THE GERMANS' POLISH BROTHERS OF MAJORS, SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT FIGHTING

Background on Gdansk

REUTERS, 28 APRIL 1981, in German NTV, 30 No 37, 7 May 80 pp 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149.

28 APRIL 1981, NTV. "What happens in Poland is Our Affair"

What, this is the month ago he was a nobody as far as the world outside Gdansk was concerned. Then he advanced to labor leader of all of Poland. Father of six children and a struggling family, Lech Walenta compelled the communist party to agree to a new kind of compromise. The GDR called it a gift, Prague issued threats, and the Kremlin summoned communist ambassador to Moscow for a report.

He had been afraid of losing the unequal fight against the all-powerful party, active leader Lech Walenta of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk was asked the day after the Gdansk victory by a U.S. television reporter:

Speaking into the microphone, he replied, "No, not of losing," and after a brief pause, "But I was afraid in case we should win."

He said that last week, which in Poland had proved that such skepticism was not a fatal mistake. In some ways, it had demonstrated a sense of reality.

He said that the party was in a position to change the power of the party, and that the party was in a position to change the power of the party. He said that the party was in a position to change the power of the party, and that the party was in a position to change the power of the party. He said that the party was in a position to change the power of the party, and that the party was in a position to change the power of the party.

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... at the time of Poland and that Soviet Premier was confident that the country's
and workers of Poland will be able to solve the acute problems now
facing it.

... made it clear that the people in Poland were calling to mind "the
activities of the anti-social forces in the 1930s during the 'dark years'".
[end quote]

... 1951 ... and his fellow workers from ... and
... in the ... party leadership conditions for a new state which
were ... the ... of ... in Moscow's view.

... declared it was indispensable for the 21 Gdansk demands accepted
by the government, and other "social treaty" by the party press, to be
accepted.

... party chief ... asked incredulously in mid-August at
the ... of his Politburo, meeting in continuous session, when
... about the astute negotiation tactics of that nobody from
Gdansk. The files also suggest police were able to produce for him merely signed
that someone was blowing who had come from far below and had nothing to lose.

... as is known to everyone in Poland, but the most
important question has remained unanswered as far as both supervisors and adver-
saries are concerned.

... leading the country out of crisis and misery with
... or in his pigheaded fanatic who with his unyielding
... is triggering military intervention by the infuriated
... .

... of these natives for ... , ...
... in Polish history, or ...
... of the politically ...
... or even ...
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... of ...
... of the world, the ...
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... 2 years before the ... of the
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... of the ...
... of the party, they were ...
... by the ...

Since the Journal openly acknowledged the names and addresses of contributors, the security police did not take long to locate the proletarian dissident. "In 1968, when I was arrested at the third summons up to 100 times," Walens recalls today.

The Polish police were particularly keen on keeping the veteran of the 1970 events under lock and key on the annual anniversaries commemorating the victims of the 1956 workers' massacre.

However, when in December 1978 police looked for him even with police dogs, fellow workers at the shipyard aided him. Walens managed to deliver his commemorative address on the shipyard grounds unhindered. The 1,000 workers who had come to attend the mass star turned an impenetrable ring with their bodies, thus protecting him from arrest.

The following year dockers smuggled him in a wastebasket through the shipyard gates. In his commemorative address in remembrance of his killed fellow workers Walens called for "the solidarity of all Poles in the struggle for their rights"—with a lasting echo.

Yet when, following a wave of wage strikes throughout the country, the workers of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk went on strike on 14 August this year, one of their most important demands was the immediate reemployment of work council member Lech Walens illegally dismissed 4 years ago.

At the time he happened to have a job in another Gdansk firm. He was brought to the shipyard by train. And in the meantime shipyard director Wojcik, who was trying to keep down the workers, had to wait on top of an excavator.

Two days later, something happened which Lech Walens now does not like to talk about any more and which might have given a different direction not only to his career but to Polish developments. Walens wanted to end the strike at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk.

He told the strike committee that the demand-reemployment of fellow-workers was against the political interests and a promise to raise wages-really had been met—and he therefore tried to get them.

At first he was not understood and ignored (sic, however), wanting to know how the strike could end. But when the strike was not, he was in the end, Walens was the only one to suggest an argument with determination—something that had not been said before.

He suggested directly that he was the communist boss (owner) of the shipyard, 1978, and that the strike was against him. He was together with some slightly suspicious-looking "workers" in the shipyard, representing the end of the strike.

He was not a member of the strike committee, was this his purpose? He was not a member of the strike committee, was this his purpose? He was not a member of the strike committee, was this his purpose?

He was not a member of the strike committee, was this his purpose? He was not a member of the strike committee, was this his purpose? He was not a member of the strike committee, was this his purpose?

He was the first to stand about anyone, with the exception of a father confessor, who was always ready to try to please Irish workers, constantly increasing in number, to the detriment of the Catholic Church and the Pope.

One of the first things about "the Irish people behind the scenes" at the time of the strike, were the lines working for the FIM, unfamiliar to virtually all the strikers. The strike committee were explaining the history and aims of the FIM and asking that the members are friends of the workers and that no one should join if they were prejudiced.

One day in the hall where the delegation of the strike committee, which now no longer had any of the affairs of the plant, are consulting, a man tries to join the strike committee. The workers are not very keen to do so. The man is a veteran of the struggle of 1979 and over six weeks of political training, and the man as a provocateur, saying, "I know this well, but he is the official one persecuted for many years."

The workers tried to get the man identified, but Wilson intervened, suggesting that the man is not a provocateur. Something happens to the man, starting the workers' strike.

One day when the strike was at its height, a strike had no alcohol and reminded that the workers' delegation had been created in 1979. The workers are not very keen to do so. The man is a veteran of the struggle of 1979 and over six weeks of political training, and the man as a provocateur, saying, "I know this well, but he is the official one persecuted for many years."

During the strike, the workers' delegation, which was the only one of its kind, was the only one of its kind. The workers are not very keen to do so. The man is a veteran of the struggle of 1979 and over six weeks of political training, and the man as a provocateur, saying, "I know this well, but he is the official one persecuted for many years."

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acceptable here for such things; all we have had here is the old trade unions, and the training there was not the real thing."

He is going to think he knows: his new union is to remain limited to Gdansk, or at least to your regional region: "I have so much work to do here that I cannot see to the rest of Poland."

Already 2 weeks later, however, he is outvoted at a gathering of 300 delegates from various committees from the entire country. Contrary to his wishes, the new union gets a nationwide Polish umbrella organization, with headquarters in Gdansk.

Since then, millions of applications have already been received for membership in the new trade union, and by the time that the provisional leadership, meanwhile also including representatives of the far more militant Silesian miners--late in 1980--meets its first congress in a hall in Warsaw for approval, Solidarity already represents more than 5 million persons. Walesa realizes that he is no longer equal to the task of leading such a mass organization, that he is overtaxed by the organizational problems connected with it, that he is running the risk of losing the contact with the base which is so important to him.

Others too on the executive, such as his Gdansk friend Gwiadza, know about the limits of Walesa's abilities, his tactical considerations in a struggle not yet won prohibit exchanging the successful figurehead.

Given its foundations, the party for the time being has too much to do internally to be able to follow the difficulties in Solidarity. Party chief Kania to the point of self-denial is trying to fulfill the "social treaty" with the strikers approved by him.

As yet the party leadership probably also thinks that the pull of the new union might decrease, that it might be possible somehow to integrate or corrupt the movement. Even a warning strike by the leading union in Gdansk intended to speed up fulfillment of its demands is accepted calmly by the leaders in Warsaw.

In the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Polish communist party, Chief Kania after detailed self-criticism of previous economic and internal policy, also takes a stand on the new trade unions. It almost sounds like praise:

"We have with satisfaction all the information concerning constructive initiatives -- a positive attitude by the new trade unions. We are relying on the organizers seeing to it that the image of the movement is confirmed and formed in consonance with the agreement and the workers' interests. We count on their devoting themselves to the necessary protection of the workers' rights and also shaping their attitude toward the state."

And it is not, Walesa, privately still aiming at a nonpolitical social partnership with the state, is stamped a junior partner of the party, a factor of order in the state--a byproduct of his successes.

Party chief Kania knows full well that only if the independent trade unions cooperate can his reform program take hold--industrial decentralization, full guarantees of the property of private farmers, strengthening of parliament and expansion of the rights of local authorities.

People in his own ranks are criticizing the concessions. Particularly Central Committee members Grabski and Drazewski, who as sharp critics of Gierk were removed from the center of power and were not taken back into the party leadership until the strike wave had crested, are accusing the party chief of watering down the program of the party.

Walesa takes a long time to understand his new role, but when he starts on a tour through southern Poland in mid-October, he is a changed person. The very route he takes invites fatal comparisons: in the summer of last year, Polish Pope Wojtyla made almost the same stops when he toured the country. Like him, Walesa now seeks to immerse himself in the crowds.

In Krakow, where 50,000 supporters carry him jubiling through the streets, he puts up with being enthusiastically compared to the Polish national hero Tadeusz Kosciuszko who led the uprising against the Russian occupiers from Krakow 186 years ago.

Having been concerned only about "my trade union" a few weeks ago, Walesa now tells the Krakowians: "I too, Lech Walesa, want to pledge at this historic place to serve the people and to do all that you call on me to do."

In Katowice he lets himself be led by the crowd with religious hymns; in the soccer stadium in Tarnob he parades around the place at the people's request so that everyone can get a close look at the new popular hero.

Walesa also knows how to speak politically. In Nowa Huta he sharply rejects the idea of the Polish coming to Prague. Politburo member Vasil Bilak, saying: "What happens in Poland is our affair. We are in the process of establishing a new order. Everyone has his own problems. We do not want any kind of international interference in our internal affairs."

When he comes to the city where the revolution started, he participates in a solemn ceremony. He is welcomed by the people. The city is full of people. They are all proud of what they have achieved. They are all proud of what they have achieved.

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Although having discussed the matter with the unions, the judge changed the statutes as far as the vital points were concerned. In paragraph 1 he added express acknowledgment of the "sanitized" role of the party, and articles 32 and 33 concerning the right to strike were amended by him to read: "The organizing of a strike must conform to the prevailing law."

In vain did the Polish party press appeal to the union to agree to this "compromise." The doves on the executive of Solidarity, who for a start wanted to exhaust available legal opportunities by lodging an appeal with a view to a possible revision and warned against jeopardizing what had been accomplished by excessively sharp reaction, were in for a bad time.

On the whole, the executive made it crystal clear at a stormy session at the same headquarters that such attempts at manipulation had already deprived the Workers Councils of all their effect: the uprisings in 1956 and 1970 and most recently in 1976--an irrefutable fact.

The old distrust toward the attempt, experienced several times, to tie the workers' representatives again to the chains of the party after initial concessions made during a strike had cropped up again. While at heart probably rather on the side of the doves, Lech Walasa became the spokesman of the hawks.

There was a vicious circle with virtually no way out for either side. Party chief Kania knows only too well that the union can be useful to him as a factor of order and stabilization only if it remains independent from the ruling party as unambiguously as possible.

The leaders of Solidarity, on the other hand, knew only too well that a Polish communist party tolerating in the long run a truly independent trade union which moreover exceeds it in numerical strength would be giving up its raison d'être. Such a union would mark the beginning of the end of communist rule in Poland, or the first communist system with a real opposition would come into being.

Under such pressure, party chief Kania sought advice and assistance from the "big man" that has come to the party's aid several times in the past in warding off excessively liberal demands--the Polish church.

Now, the Polish Bishops' Conference, if only afraid lest it lose the support of the workers, in principle supported the founding of the independent trade union.

Rev. cardinal Jozef Wyszyński started his trip to Rome to see the pope last week before last; he had a long talk with party chief Kania. What these two conversations resulted in remained a secret, but there are persistent rumors in Warsaw that Kania had requested that the pope address some moderating words of authority to Walasa and his union leadership which the faithful son of the church would then obey.

During Kania's report to Moscow, things apparently were done in a hurry: the Polish September 1976 5 hours. There was need for haste.

For many months Premier Pionowski had to appear at a meeting, brought about by invitation, with a September delegation of Solidarity headed by Lech Walasa. The

The press spokesman of Solidarity, Gdansk writer Lech Badkowski, says so with a rolling shrug of his shoulders. Just about the only thing he has managed to have printed in his new business card, with full title and two addresses. "MKZ NSZZ-Solidarnosc, Gdansk, ul. Grundwaldzka 103" is the unofficially official address. It is a trade union league on the fourth floor of Hotel Morski.

The rooms of the unionists are small, there are a few pieces of cheap furniture, the cheap paint is peeling off--as one might expect would happen in a sailors' hostel.

Badkowski knows from personal experience how the authorities have been keeping their mouths shut since August. A Solidarity column edited by him was to appear in a Gdansk local paper. It has not appeared for weeks. The censors cut so much of it that it was not worth while any longer.

So the question of the legal status is the most prominent one. The union leadership is demanding deletion of the elastic clauses--the imposed acknowledgment of the "leading role of the party" and the nebulous language concerning the right to strike.

Dead tired and apparently only kept awake by many glasses of strong tea, leading unionists such as engineer Andrzej Wlodek and his wife, Joanna Duda-Gwiadza--a Rosa Luxemburg figure or, as some say in the occupied Lenin Shipyard, a Joan of Arc--are looking for the limits of what is possible. And they are doing so in a country where the impossible has already happened and the unachievable has been achieved.

In this utterly unknown terrain there are of course differences of opinion about the best way. It would be a mistake, however, to speak of hawks or doves in the trade union leadership.

Stanislaw Walesa voices the threat of a strike a little more softly or Gwiadza expresses it a little more harshly, in their basic positions the old charter members of the strike committee agree--just as their opponents in the party do.

They also agree about the strategic concept that disciplined warning strikes are a definitely useful tool--but only to force the hesitant apparatus to keep the Gdansk promises.

Targets are more problematical as far as the intellectuals are concerned. Walesa and his unionists have been getting advice from three different, though interconnected, groups of "experts." KOR members, with Jacek Kuron in the lead, assist others on the left, the Catholic committee of experts, with editor-in-chief Tadeusz Mazowiecki at the head, on the right. A group of advisers dispatched by the episcopate, certainly less influential, is somewhere in the middle.

These groups hold forth behind the scenes in Gdansk. But tension is more likely among the intellectuals than between intellectuals and labor leaders. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Catholic cultural policy man inclining to caution as a result of personal experience, did not take a particularly strong stand for the rights of the imprisoned KOR members. According to one person in the know, he does "not always get along" all that well with democratic socialist Jacek Kuron.

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There are no copyright or status considerations, everything being for a public domain. The only thing is, as a former member of the magazine with the latest shape, Part 1 is 1. The second issue of 26 October, once again fully within the members of the magazine, is the "what's happening" about the

1. *Example* – Let \mathcal{C} be a collection of young Hollywood actors taking pictures wearing blazers. A graduate mathematician employed in the university library is given the following question: "What constitutes a blazer?" The answer is: "a suit jacket with no collar, and the buttons on the front are not sewn down." (Source: *Math*)

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(c) The following information is provided (all figures are in US\$ millions):

10. "I am a Communist" and "I am a Communist" are not being defended by the government, but they are being defended by the government. There is no need to say that the government is not a Communist.¹⁰

PART 1 APPENDIX

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REVIEW OF THE MEASUREMENTS TO RECENT WORK STORAGE NOTES.

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1941). The results of activity in industry: working as an engineer and as a laboratory assistant, the author of 20 original designs, including 7 inventions and five patents—a person with such a kind of record does not have anything to complain about. Yet, for that matter, does it sound the least bit strange to label this record—common? Raymond Bellowsville has no reason to feel that his investments of his considerable time in working a living have come to an end. Something else is bothering him. Namely, the fact that the results of his inventions would be with Bellowsville, not that you too, you have they divided any resulting for the state of the U. S. A.

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ably, at the same time, that kind of endeavor referred to as inventiveness, or the opportunity to build a close relationship with one's place of work by performing specific activities in its behalf, does follow.

Nor is the opportunity for personal financial gain a matter of great importance. Instead of waiting in line for loans, many young people could be making it easier for themselves to get established financially and professionally by taking part in the innovation drive and by working aimed at finding practical applications for new inventions. But in the meantime the prizes handed out for inventions recognized in the various types of technical competitions are considered taxable. This does nothing to encourage young people to work actively toward coming to terms with the demands of their social and professional lives. Nor does it encourage them to get ahead in life by displaying their knowledge and by working toward specific professional goals, including goals having to do with work on inventions.

The participation of young people in the innovation drive, their adoption of a dynamic attitude toward themselves, toward their workplaces and toward their society, and, hence, their adoption of a creative outlook toward everyday life in general, cannot be ordered, desired or fostered by a group of experts. In order to achieve this it is necessary to create conditions which are conducive to these attitudes, conditions which must be created with the participation of those young people who are dissatisfied with their lot. The myth of the blessings conferred by a diploma and an official title do just as much to obstruct the spirit of innovation as do the various barriers written into the law, inconsistency, and the arbitrary and frequently petty decisions that sap the energy of inventors. The position taken on this problem by the ISMT during the second congress was a start in the right direction of doing something to solve it--and not just for the sake of young people.

Young people feel that hinder the practical application of inventions or technical rationalization proposals and, not infrequently, personal spite and small-mindedness give rise to disengagement among young people who use their hand in inventing work as a way to make a name for themselves and to display their knowledge, as a way to broaden their knowledge in response to inner drives and desires, and not just for the sake of appearances or in order to win a diploma or medal. As witnesses and by some investors and organizers of ISMT programs (in this case, too, the Soviet Union), the current laws relating to this subject matter appear to have a number of defects. It often happens that these laws are so well written that they obstruct innovation or practice. There is no system for separating out worthwhile innovations or for exchanging information about things invented by others. There are official awards, bestowed by now, in which plans submitted by young people are judged with the same criteria as organizational competition for adults. Young inventions were not acknowledged and regulations governing the competition system of Invention Competitions were ignored in such plans outside of the official technical contests. Entries are often a stumbling block for judges and technical experts at the same time the same patents are taken advantage of by large companies who make use of the services of the Patent Office have been subjected to official laws. It has been a long time since the work of enterprises such as "Mashinostroyeniye" or "Avtomaticheskoye Mashinostroyeniye" for years and years have been producing a great deal of practically useful information in the form of the plans and drawings of young technicians, engineers and P.T.O.s. The kind of information that has been produced in the immediate and last years has remained an unexploited resource.

...the fact that in order to conclude that manufacturers are taking advantage of market advantages or tend to pass through unwarranted price hikes, we recommend that the prices of children's goods and of other products necessary for the care of children should be reviewed by correlating them with manufacturing costs and the cost of transport to the list of the State Price Commission, as was suggested by the speaker in his televised address to the nation. We think that our country can afford not to make an excessive profit on the sale of these kinds of goods. We are full that there is an overabundance of children's goods on the market and that when prices are being charged for these goods runs counter to the policy of the party and state in young families and the policy geared toward providing special care and support to mothers and their children. Social discontent among young mothers is attributed to the lack of an adequate number of spaces for children in kindergartens, day-care centers, kindergartens, and to official unresponsiveness to their needs. The speaker also pointed out for a long time now claiming that in the credit system of the country, (2) Family allowances should be made for single-parent families, (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... 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Notwithstanding any knowledge of certain self-assessments delivered by some SMP officials, who advised caution with regard to the subject of some of the union's programs - certain practices - starting with the Young Masters of Bureaucratization (youngsters program), such as the falsification of statistical results, a practice now rampant throughout the yard in bookkeeping, came in for criticism. It so happened that these were the very concerns set in the annual summary report for this year that is put out by the committee to review the alleged accomplishments of young people from the Young Masters Division. Also criticized was the bookkeeping and the way the Young Masters have been handling the formal and legal recognition of their activities, as evidenced by any measures or suggestions for union - CGP inclusion or influence.

8 informed five of the 1000 official works, who also happened to be the main
9 of the 1000's official study group, and some systematically perverted them. The
10 11 what the said plan was, and the plan was proliferating official programs. The
11 12 plan was also being given as far that it was a very good example of the
12 13 plan would be a very good one who could come up with the plan. The
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19 20 plan was a very good one who could come up with the plan. The

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In the 1970-71 reform, was made to the fact that some members of the Youth Movement actively are isolated from the problems that are being experienced by rank-and-file workers. "It is not right that active members in some plants should be so dimly aware of the living standards of their organization's rank-and-file membership. We do not know enough about those young workers who are in difficult material circumstances. Some organizations are not speaking out with a loud enough voice when it comes to dealing with these problems at the plant level. Our organization, including its active members above all, must make a stronger effort to speak out for the cause of social justice and to combat displays of favoritism and cliquishness and unfair practices that are all too common in some plants. It must fight for honest performance evaluations that are based on facts and real performance records."

Only one of the officials who addressed this plenum performed an act of contrition and asked if it had ever happened in any plant that the workers' Self-Management Conference had had refused to endorse a plan thrust upon their plant by a ministry or association. "Where were we when unrealistic proposals were being laid before us?" It would also be a good idea to come up with an answer to the question as to what the ZMP organization has done to help its representatives in the workers' self-management conferences decipher the deficiencies of an enterprise's performance concealed within synthetic plan indicators.

Varianchukhail speaking, it was also fitting that something should be said with regard to the pricing policy proposals spelled out in the report, since there was no time to self-critique in these remarks. Most workplaces in Warsaw are entitled to sell independently to setting prices for their products. People say that it is a good thing when prices are raised for goods produced by their own plant, since this provides them with extra money for premiums and funds. It is not a good thing when other plants raise their prices, since this hurts their position in the marketplace. How can we be on thinking and behaving in this way? In the future it would be a good idea for plant organizations of the ZMP to make more consistent stands on their price tags, stands which would indicate that they are mindful of the general public interest.

It is noticeable that during the discussion period the civil justice lawyers shed all their attention on worker wage demands. Krzysztof Wierzbicki from the Central Public Administration, reported on the situation in his plant. This plant employs some young people who are half or less aged but earned 1,200 zlotys. This is a shortage of raw materials that cooperation is faced with the threat of losing its jobs from 15/9 September. "But we have kept on working," said Wierzbicki, "and none of this has caused any interruptions in our production schedule." Either we have been taking cost-cutting problems during off-work hours.

One of the main targets of criticism during the 1970-71 reform was against officials who continued to maintain standards of their actual performance. But it was acknowledged that the system of compensation was so made as to make it impossible for the workers to be able to work more efficiently. The workers' representatives for the 1970-71 reform had to be aware of the fact that the system of living, however, it was pointed out by several of the speakers that something should be done for the rules governing worker compensation should be completely revised. We cannot allow situations of crisis like the one described in the above-mentioned report to be repeated by Henryk Jaroslawski, then a secretary of the ZMP.

provincial committee and now serving as minister of the machine building industry, whereby one of the people clamoring most loudly for equal wage increases for all was a young man working for the "Warsaw" metallurgical works who claimed that he too was entitled to a raise even though he could not show up for work every day, since he was building a house for himself near Sochaczew. This is at once grotesque and typical.

A resolution that was adopted by unanimous vote all of those attending the plenum expressed their support for the actions being taken by the Warsaw organization of the ZSP. In the many conclusions that were drawn during this session this one stood out fully what kinds of plans are being made for the future. This resolution states in part that: "we must think about things in political terms, we must learn how to draw the proper conclusions, how to react more promptly to signs of worker discontent, and how to act in a way that will help the working class resist the influence of enemies who do not belong to this class."

The debate that took place during this plenum did not cover all of the serious problems facing us. This debate should be continued openly, discreetly and calmly, and at a time that is most suitable. All youth organizations, not just the Warsaw organization of the ZSP, should make an honest and careful accounting of the consistency and perseverance with which proper and reasonable demands are acted upon.

ZSP's Observations, Suggested Actions

Warsaw WALKA MŁODOCZY (to Poligon No. 16, 1 Sep 68) p. 2, 10

(All info by Henryk Jankowski)

"Dziś" In the wake of the wave of agitation that hit the Baltic Coast and that has started to subside since last Saturday the time has come to respond to the many basic questions on the minds of every, thinking young person who really cares about the fate of our country. Many such questions are now being raised, running the gamut from how could it have happened that the current policies of the party in state are so sidetracked in representing the real interests of society and its individuals, to the working class to personal reflections about whether we identify with the system, passive or active, was manifested in a proper way and on what purpose. Answers to many of these questions were provided by the youth plenum of the ZSP's Central Committee.

In light of these conditions, reflex questions and actions, the time has now come to think things over more carefully and also to turn to others for statements and support for our views and attitudes.

The youth of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth is also looking for such support.

According to plans made, the Executive Board of the ZSP scheduled a conference of its members, of the provincial boards and the members of the organization's central body that was held on 11 August 68. The participants attempted to answer these questions and looked ahead to the future by making numerous recommendations regarding the future activities of the ZSP.

This relatively late attempt to define its position on these matters can fail at all the result of some passive wait-and-see attitude toward the events that were then unfolding. It was impossible to hold this conference earlier in view of the direct involvement of the ZMPR activists in the heated debates that were taking place in the workplaces where the young Poles had been drawn in the battle to fulfill workers' demands.

The conference was held on Sunday, 31 August, in the Central School of the Activists of the PZPR - Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth in Srebrzyska outside Warsaw. The conference proceedings were presided over by the chairman of the Executive Board of the ZMPR, Andrzej Kofiek. The chairmen of the provincial boards of the ZMPR took part in the discussion period in the following order: Andrzej Schmitz from Gdansk, Wojciech Karmierczak from Szczecin, Wieslaw Sewala from Wroclaw, Witold Renciewicz from Walbrzych, Zygmunt Kober from Legnica, Marian Mankowski from Zielina, Tadeusz Kuras from Poznan, Jan Sienko from Gliwice, Zenon Wasilewski from Plock and Henryk Gysko from Lodz. At the close of the conference proceedings a statement was read by Ryszard Eryk, director of the PZPR Central Committee Department for Social Organization, Sports and Tourism.

No one who speaks at during the conference claimed the right to pronounce authoritative judgments and opinions, nor was any attempt made to draft a joint statement reflecting the views of all the participants. This was not because it was impossible to reach agreement on the basic issues; rather it was acknowledged that the time was not yet ripe for this, that it was necessary to solidify the views of more diverse groups and gather together a larger number of reports that would make it possible to come up with a common stand. An attempt will be made to do this at the future session of the Executive Board scheduled to be held sometime in the next month of work.

Nevertheless, many serious and useful observations were made at this conference, observations which can effectively stimulate us all to think further about the role of the union which must deal with the complex and unresolved political, social and economic problems and about needed changes in the way the organization conducts its affairs. One thing is clear: the liberty of young workers of these national organizations and unions in the form of a series of reports, especially detailed proposals, concerning the role of the union in the workplace. Right after the conference issue that could be addressed as a matter of organizational change.

The Executive Board of the Federation has decided not to limit its activities and to continue during the next year. In recent years the ZMPR has played a positive role in the rights and interests of working youth, especially in the case of young workers.

It is necessary and desirable to effectively fight for an acceleration of the program for the young workers. Throughout the long years of the leading role of the ZMPR has been a strong support to the democratic industry as a way to increase the productivity of the youth. The result of this 15-year program is that the young workers have made a great deal of progress. It is now in the hands of the young workers to carry out the program. The ZMPR

did not just happen to take the place of some other organization in the line of those who had long been waiting for the same opportunity. And here and there this was indeed the case. But it is true that the vast majority of housing units built under the auspices of the ZSMF were in excess of plan targets. Most of this

construction work was completed without any delays, even though the paperwork supporting this effort was haphazardly organized, thanks to the perseverance and hard work of the future tenants. It is also true that here and there those people who built houses for themselves with their own hands had these houses taken away from them by local authorities, thereby greatly prolonging the time it takes to award ownership titles to someone else. Or these same local authorities, by neglecting this housing, would add it to their plan fulfillment figures.

Very much more was made with regard to the question of improving social welfare through the building of more day-care centers and preschool facilities. Increasing family allowances for children and nonworking mothers to a level that would have some noticeable impact on family budgets, extending the period of paid maternity leave to 3 years, and reforming the system that provides credits to young married couples so as to provide coverage also for mothers and fathers who are raising children alone. Strong objections were raised against the high prices of children's goods and products used in the rearing of children. Attention was called to the shortages of these goods. The pressure brought to bear from below by young people to get the ZSMF to do something about these problems was very strong. This pressure was most evident during the period leading up to the Second Party Congress and the Eighth PZPR Congress.

Article 12.18 says that many of the demands written into the platform of the ZSMF are identical to the socio-economic demands that are being made by the striking workers.

The credibility of the ZSMF's platform and programs was put to a serious test in July and August. There were some plants in which ZSMF organizations had proved in the past that they were genuinely committed to solving the social problems of the workers. It was in these plants that ZSMF activists were in a position to provide leadership for the disoriented workers and to participate in the process of guiding these strikes in a direction that was characterized by responsibility in terms of the behavior of the striking workers and political maturity in terms of the ending of strikes. But this was not the case everywhere. At this point it is still not possible to speak in terms of the total collapse of certain institutions and organizations. The personal prestige of certain individuals did collapse, and new people emerged to take their place. These are the very people who laid bare the hollowness of their own authority, an authority which was based on nothing more than their official titles. This statement also applies to certain components and organs of the ZSMF, that is, at those levels where nothing was done to provide representation for the rights and interests of the younger generation, where this kind of activity was paralyzed by opportunism and conformism and consigned to indifference and pragmatism. Apparent where courage and candor were lacking.

The credibility of the ZSMF's programs are also reflected in its vigorous efforts in behalf of the total realization of our collective efforts as producers. It has been operating all over our country through the widely publicized "Youth for Progress" program and is being increasingly enriched with new initiatives.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
JANUARY 10, 1964
TO: THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES
FROM: THE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

Enclosed for the National Academies of Sciences are two copies of a letterhead memorandum from the President of the National Academies of Sciences to the Director of the National Academies of Sciences, dated January 10, 1964.

The letterhead memorandum is being furnished to you for your information and for your use in the National Academies of Sciences.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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¹ *Chloroceryle alpestris* (Linnaeus), *Colaptes auratus* (Linnaeus).

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb. [†]http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb

1980C Our Tundra Wetlands: A Landscape Ecology of a World.

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On 27 September 1991, the somewhat more formally expressed view of the Committee was given at the 125th case the statement, "We are not in a hurry to develop the IAP. We are not in a hurry to formalize the organization (should define its position with regard to the government, formalize the forms of cooperation with the government, and to develop its infrastructure essential) in order to be able to fulfill its mission for its members."

[illegible]

standing tradition as the official university, could serve as a platform for the celebration of art. It would be a first selected by all the students, independent of their affiliation.

The following day, among the members of the Agreements Committee--whose task is to propagate the idea of the parliament and to register student organizations which arise at the university--who were gathered for a prearranged meeting, there was one representing himself alone, who was actively initiating a letter to the members of a Parliament of the University of Krakow. The chairman of the Committee, Judge Adam J. Jędrzejewski, was also in attendance. Once again the question was regarding the necessity of undertaking the issue of a parliament which would survive the beginning of the school year.

Very early in the morning of the whole day of August was an influencing factor. The fact that the University of Krakow has had a parliament for many years and on the other hand practically no one is aware of it. A universal lack of faith in the effectiveness of our student organizations, a crisis of belief in the organization as such and in the necessity of its operation, skepticism concerning the possibility of the existence of an organization which is not run from within, the feeling that parliament is lacking and the necessity of enabling student groups to have a part to play in decisions about university matters anticipated this idea.

On the 1st of August 1955, Jędrzejewski and Adam Jędrzejewski about the current situation of the University of Krakow. They do not hide the fact that "it is an existing state of affairs." Initially there was the feeling that undertaking a project with the University was a common goal and that a plurality of views was engendered. They were young members, but until the present time, with AD retired from the student body, they still may be said to be most active. The association had not been a program of action, consequently, the ZST cannot embark on a new project without first of all the support of the council. The positive that the student organization could be represented by a parliament in which there would be a part to play for the students. The ZST and the ZST of the University of Krakow, which is the only one of its kind in the country, has a very active role to play in the student body. The ZST of the University of Krakow, which is the only one of its kind in the country, has a very active role to play in the student body. The ZST of the University of Krakow, which is the only one of its kind in the country, has a very active role to play in the student body.

THE STUDENT PARLIAMENT OF KRAKOW

The first meeting of the Student Parliament of Krakow was held on August 1st, 1955.

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standing waiting with a line at the entrance to the university grounds
beginning the investigation early in the morning.

The meeting takes place in the open air because the building area has been closed
due to the need to accommodate all those interested in the meeting.

A number of teachers and students of the school attend. Employees of the
school are stationed at the windows, which take care of the public.

A number of people follow the meeting and a few students 'demanded' to see the
documents of the school, including the history of the university.

The meeting is held in the school grounds. The school equipment is
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After the meeting, the school is closed for a few minutes before the
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¹ See, e.g., *United States v. Gurnea*, 198 F.3d 1005, 1010 (9th Cir. 2000).

to a magazine that I have some early. At 11 o'clock the mail room is full of people willing to work in the new organization. The morning's post has yielded a great many replies, as well as a good number of new ones.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

For the Department of Learning and Innovation of Higher Learning, there are also with the 1990s, that will be the organizational knowledge flows gave back to the 1990s.

certains règlements communautaires relatifs à des droits (conséquent, à statuer, considérer le fait, à la mise, aux affaires, etc.).

1. The first difference is that the first number will be passed to the function as an argument, and the second number will be passed to the function as a constant.

the same level of involvement, but don't think who have newly arrived to work in the same factory. The controlling Committee members remain calm.

The two separate states - the 1947 and 1948 with north legal division. At the MBZ 1947-1948, they were not, but the majority from Gdansk. The legal question was not then, whether there was not, strictly speaking, trade with it.

[illegible]

The self-governing organization is the self-government in which all will have
active participation rights. We must fight for active voting rights. We will present
our ideas as a self-governing organization.

The self-governing organization is the self-governing organization. Who would
be the members of the committee?

The committee is self-governing because it will be under the management of the self-
governing.

It will be self-governing that the highest work is mental work. We must work conceptually
and conceptually in order to involve a large group of people as possible.

The self-governing organization is self-governing. The name of the organization will be
self-governing. The name will be decided. It will be someone from the committee.

The self-governing organization is self-governing. The self-governing organization
will be self-governing.

The self-governing organization is self-governing. The self-governing organization
will be self-governing.

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will be self-governing.

ask about SZSP's political nature at the organization? is filled is usually limited to ideological-political activity, and often the sole responsibility for the effectiveness of action is laid entirely at the door of the training echelon. Then there is usually also criticism of the modest effectiveness which that element has as the milieu, symptoms of timidity, and ritualism in its work. There is a call for confining the lion's share of the ideological-political activity to union groups, making them jointly responsible for organizing political discussions and for the course of the basic forms of ideological training. New forms of action are brought in, but forms which after a certain time (for example as in the case of the college centers of Leningrad and Kiev) return to the well-worn tracks of discussion with an established subject, talks, camps for cadres, and, most of all, reports. There is a report, which is appropriately thick and based on a host of figures, and there is also a favorable assessment of the top echelon.

I think that in reviewing the problem of SZSP's political nature, it is necessary to go beyond the question of the ideological-political work, let me explain in order that I may be clearly understood. This is an important issue, but it absolutely is not adequate to give a full picture of the student organization as a political organization. It would seem that SZSP's rules and by-laws really do answer the question unambiguously: "It is the task of SZSP to provide upbringing for the socialist intelligentsia (and indicate) the highest ideological and moral values." But this is only one side of SZSP's political nature. Let us read further on: "SZSP is the representative of the interests of college youth." Although it is placed farther on, this other phenomenon is equally important to SZSP's political nature and may be of even the greatest importance. If the hypothesis that SZSP is turning into a students' trade union does actually pertain to the very question of representing their interests, then this is proof not of SZSP's political nature but of its political character. The question is merely political force and hence the organization's fundamentalness in representing the interests of student society.

According to the official official, my decision is in itself definitive, but not because this is what the by-laws and other documents say. The organization's political nature is determined by SZSP's role and its role in our political system. The state leadership here is taken on as an instrument for organizing social action to create the official social order and to distribute them in the interest of the social order of the college youth. It is not a conceptualization, the effective functioning of the system of state leadership depends on the actions of SZSP. SZSP is the objectively coincides with the important social interests. This provides with a precise familiarity with the social order and that organization of the actions of individuals and groups who will lead to their securing the greatest amount of desired and to ensure its effectiveness.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Commission has not yet received any information
3. regarding the activities of the group in the
4. United States.

2. The second of these is the fact that the
5. Commission has not yet received any information
6. regarding the activities of the group in the
7. United States.

3. The third of these is the fact that the
8. Commission has not yet received any information
9. regarding the activities of the group in the
10. United States.

4. The fourth of these is the fact that the
11. Commission has not yet received any information
12. regarding the activities of the group in the
13. United States.

5. The fifth of these is the fact that the
14. Commission has not yet received any information
15. regarding the activities of the group in the
16. United States.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the atom in the case of a non-central potential. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The first of these is the "Official" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The second is the "Serial" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The third is the "Page" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The fourth is the "Volume" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The fifth is the "Section" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The sixth is the "Subsection" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The seventh is the "Paragraph" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The eighth is the "Sentence" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The ninth is the "Word" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files. The tenth is the "Character" number, which is assigned to each document by the Department of the Interior. This number is used to identify the document in the Department's files.

The following is a list of the documents in the Department's files, arranged in alphabetical order. The first column is the "Official" number, the second is the "Serial" number, the third is the "Page" number, the fourth is the "Volume" number, the fifth is the "Section" number, the sixth is the "Subsection" number, the seventh is the "Paragraph" number, the eighth is the "Sentence" number, the ninth is the "Word" number, and the tenth is the "Character" number.

Volume 1, Number 1, January 1983

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY is published quarterly, with issues devoted to research, expository, and survey articles. The journal is published by the American Mathematical Society, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Providence, Rhode Island 02914. The journal is published for the American Mathematical Society by the American Mathematical Society, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Providence, Rhode Island 02914. The journal is published for the American Mathematical Society by the American Mathematical Society, 100 Brook Hill Drive, Providence, Rhode Island 02914.

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The first section of the book (pp. 1-100) is devoted to the study of the structure of the group G of automorphisms of the projective line over the field K . The author shows that G is a free group of rank 2, and that its generators can be chosen to be Möbius transformations. This result is then used to prove that the group of automorphisms of the projective line over the field K is isomorphic to the free group of rank 2.

The second section (pp. 101-200) is devoted to the study of the structure of the group G of automorphisms of the projective line over the field K . The author shows that G is a free group of rank 2, and that its generators can be chosen to be Möbius transformations. This result is then used to prove that the group of automorphisms of the projective line over the field K is isomorphic to the free group of rank 2.

The third section (pp. 201-300) is devoted to the study of the structure of the group G of automorphisms of the projective line over the field K . The author shows that G is a free group of rank 2, and that its generators can be chosen to be Möbius transformations. This result is then used to prove that the group of automorphisms of the projective line over the field K is isomorphic to the free group of rank 2.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

in the 1-year group of juveniles expressed by the COAG participants we identified the presence of a 'bicultural' social representation in all representative groups. While this was not applicable for the Czech youth generation 1, the young 1990s cohort (1990-1999) showed that we are also a political culture for a representation of the 'new' identity which is supposed to mean the leading role of democracy and the 'new' system of values, more or less fully and already by the 1990s/1999-2000 generation. The 2000-2009 cohort still has 'new' and 'old' values and it is still very difficult to define as being a social movement and identity.

The research design (literature review, interviews, case studies) is generally considered appropriate, and the questionnaire is considered of a high level of interest (30 items) because of the way the questionnaire is filled in (5% of view of the postulated variables by the interview, 5% of subject matter and/or social activities concentrated on one area of experience, e.g. a domain, culture, the structure and culture) of view.

The first of these is the fact that the population of the United States is increasing at a rapid rate. This is due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a large influx of immigrants from other countries.

The second factor is the fact that the population of the United States is becoming more and more diverse. This is due to the fact that people from many different countries are moving to the United States, bringing with them their own customs, languages, and ways of life.

The third factor is the fact that the population of the United States is becoming more and more educated. This is due to the fact that more and more people are attending school, and more and more people are obtaining higher education. This has led to a general increase in the level of education in the United States, which has in turn led to a general increase in the level of economic development.

These three factors, taken together, have led to a rapid increase in the population of the United States, and to a general increase in the level of education and economic development.

The fourth factor is the fact that the population of the United States is becoming more and more mobile. This is due to the fact that more and more people are moving from one part of the country to another, in search of better opportunities. This has led to a general increase in the level of mobility in the United States, which has in turn led to a general increase in the level of economic development.

These four factors, taken together, have led to a rapid increase in the population of the United States, and to a general increase in the level of education, economic development, and mobility.

to the 1980s, some major steps have been taken, including the adoption of a new system of management of the film industry, the implementation of the industrial procedures of the Ministry of Culture and Arts (among other things, to streamline the industry) and for young authors to the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Arts, to a gradual and professional start of authors remaining within the scope of official support. When the introduction of the authors' guild system of organization of a "collective" initiative and to other more material aspects for the activities of cultural self-organization. An especially fundamental proposal derives with the introduction of a mutually binding framework of cooperation between on the one hand the representatives of the student (or movement) and the General Secretariat for Culture of the Union Publishing and Entertainment—tightly linked with the Ministry of Culture and Arts.

On the basis of the above, the Commission is inclined to approve in principle the proposed creation of a "Committee of the Organization" to coordinate the work of the various departments and to act as a liaison with the various departments. The Commission is also inclined to approve in principle the proposed creation of a "Committee of the Organization" to coordinate the work of the various departments and to act as a liaison with the various departments. The Commission is also inclined to approve in principle the proposed creation of a "Committee of the Organization" to coordinate the work of the various departments and to act as a liaison with the various departments.

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The Evolution of the Human Envy, by H. S. GOSWAMI, F.R.S. 1
The Evolution of the Human Jealousy, by H. S. GOSWAMI, F.R.S. 1
The Evolution of the Human Ambition, by H. S. GOSWAMI, F.R.S. 1
The Evolution of the Human Power, by H. S. GOSWAMI, F.R.S. 1
The Evolution of the Human Wealth, by H. S. GOSWAMI, F.R.S. 1
The Evolution of the Human Poverty, by H. S. GOSWAMI, F.R.S. 1

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the policy of the new administration.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the financial state of the country at the time.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the public lands and the progress of the various departments.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the navy and the progress of the various departments.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the army and the progress of the various departments.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the foreign relations of the country and the progress of the various departments.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the public schools and the progress of the various departments.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the agriculture of the country and the progress of the various departments.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the commerce of the country and the progress of the various departments.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Finance, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the finance of the country and the progress of the various departments.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Works, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the public works of the country and the progress of the various departments.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Health, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the public health of the country and the progress of the various departments.

13. The thirteenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Safety, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the public safety of the country and the progress of the various departments.

14. The fourteenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Public Education, dated January 1, 1861. It contains a detailed account of the state of the public education of the country and the progress of the various departments.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives. It also includes a brief review of the literature on the subject.

2. The second part of the report describes the methodology used in the study. This includes a detailed description of the experimental design, the subjects, the materials, and the procedures.

3. The third part of the report presents the results of the study. This includes a description of the data collected, the statistical analysis, and the conclusions drawn from the results.

4. The fourth part of the report discusses the implications of the findings and suggests directions for future research. It also includes a summary of the main points of the report.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final assessment of the project.

6. The sixth part of the report is a bibliography. It lists all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. It contains additional information that is not included in the main body of the report, such as raw data, detailed descriptions of the experimental procedures, and other relevant information.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. It provides a brief description of each figure and table and indicates where they can be found in the report.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of references. It provides a list of all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and other documents.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. It acknowledges the contributions of all the individuals and organizations that helped in the completion of the project.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of abbreviations. It provides a list of all the abbreviations used in the report and their full names.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of symbols. It provides a list of all the symbols used in the report and their meanings.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of definitions. It provides a list of all the terms used in the report and their definitions.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a list of footnotes. It provides a list of all the footnotes used in the report and their contents.

15. The fifteenth part of the report is a list of appendices. It provides a list of all the appendices used in the report and their contents.

16. The sixteenth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. It provides a list of all the figures and tables used in the report and their contents.

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27. The twenty-seventh part of the report is a list of abbreviations. It provides a list of all the abbreviations used in the report and their contents.

28. The twenty-eighth part of the report is a list of symbols. It provides a list of all the symbols used in the report and their contents.



Figure 1. Relationship between the number of fish (N) and the number of fish per tank (n). The observed relationship is shown as a dashed line and the theoretical relationship as a solid line.

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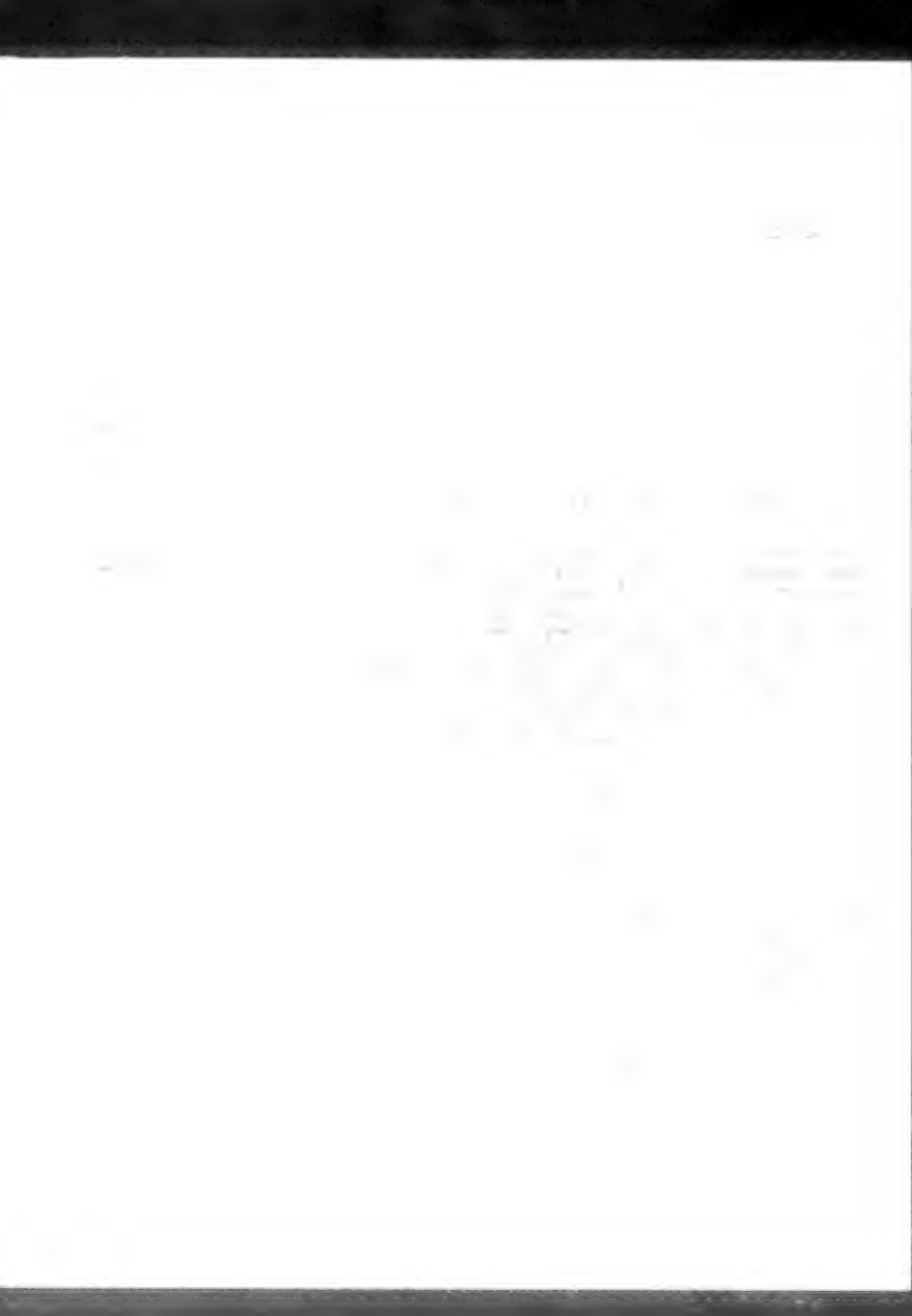
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The first stage of the process is the identification of the problem. This is done by the community itself, with the help of the health workers. The health workers are trained to identify the problem and to collect data on the situation. This data is then used to develop a plan of action. The plan of action is then implemented and the results are evaluated. This is the first stage of the process.

The second stage of the process is the implementation of the plan of action. This is done by the community itself, with the help of the health workers. The health workers are trained to implement the plan of action and to collect data on the results. This data is then used to evaluate the results of the plan of action. This is the second stage of the process.

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THEATRE: THEATRICAL ACTIVITY EVALUATED

Archivist HRA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 20, 20 Oct 60 pp 20-22

[Article by Valentin Silvestru: "How the Theater is Performing Its Present Functions"]

[Text] Among other autumn holidays is that of the opening of a new theatrical season. In September the brass goes solemnly rings behind the scenes and the public comes in to see new plays, new actors, new directors and scenographers, and sometimes halls renovated by a municipal effort.

The opening was truly festive throughout Romania. Romanian plays of today and yesterday were fully presented, and a fine start was made. Now in October a brief review can be made, and it is favorable. Original dramaturgy concentrates on major social and ethical problems and has a pronounced controversial tone. The main effort is to seek the truth beyond false or sham appearances. Cases are traced that illustrate evolutions of the personality, revealing with considered acuteness the stoppages of thought and action, the blockages of various kinds, the justifications and delusions. The propensity for the historical view is also marked. For all good writing projects the destinies examined against a broad background of a period, involving the devious relationship between the individual and time as well as the no less convoluted one between the individual and society. Adrian Dohotaru's "Inquiry About a Youth Who Did Nothing," Theodor Marescu's "Night on the Asphalt," Paul Sveracu's "The Ordainer" et al. are all, in different forms, results of the effort to discover what is authentic and what is improvable in our neighbors' behavior at the start of the new decade, and how the socialist idea of ethics and justice is taking effect in practice. The critical spirit of the recent plays takes a quite different tone in satirical comedy. For the time being no references can be made to new output on the subject but, since several theaters are showing or have revived "Furniture and Pain" [Mobila si durere], "Fools in the Moonlight" and other satires by Teodor Masilu, "Saint Nitica Blajinu" by Aurel Maranga, "Occasional Paradise" and "Competition of Bees" by Tudor Popescu, "Happy Lament for a Grain of Wandering Dust" by Andras Suto" and "13 Anonymous Letters" by Gyorgy Mehes, the reliefs of the comic genre are noticeable, with the comment that they are relatively high, since the said writers ridicule, sometimes harshly, failings and anomalies in the lives of people and communities. The subject matter of comedy is extensive enough today, as well as honest critical boldness, but in general there is need of more ruthlessness concerning such vexations

As bureaucratic intolerance, the gross stupidity that obstructs the new, and the arrogant attitudes of some persons entrusted with managerial jobs in various sectors who forget why they hold these jobs.

Since most of the said plays have enjoyed careful and some even attractive presentations on both the provincial and Bucharest stages, the theater is at a high point of its existence now at the start of the artistic year, honorably and sincerely performing the social-educational and cultural-artistic functions with which our society has invested it.

When we come to the plays advertised, including notable successes of last season like "The Fortunate Middle Ages" by Remus Cuga (Little Theater), "The Goodness" by Marin Sorocob (Mallandra" in Sibiu), "Medusa's Raft" (*Flota meduzei*) (Petroscani), "The Game of Life and Death in the Desert of Ashes" by Maria Iordulescu ("Mottara" in Iasi and the German Theater in Timisoara, now revived in Craiova and the Hungarian section of the National Theater in Targu Mures), as well as the new plays published and prepared in the last few weeks on several stages, as for example "An Ontological Study..." and "The Thief of Eagles" by Dumitru Radu Popescu, Marin Preda's posthumous play, "Morometii's Youth," and "The Rain and the Investigator" by Leonida Teodorescu, we are entitled to conclude that the diversity of style and subject matter of current dramaturgy is wider than ever. We have also seen how much the public likes some of the current writings and how appreciative the critics are, who have distinguished the literary creations of broad scope in competitions.

To be sure misbegotten plays flatly reproducing petty circumstances are still appearing, and the by-products of local or central triflers presented in phantom performances with very short runs are still leaping over all the barriers, sometimes unfortunately even in the national theaters. But the present period of original dramaturgy is characterized by the vigorous and expressive realism of a direct or symbolic formula, in modern theatrical conventions that are cleansed of fastidiousness and reject descriptivism and illustrativism. Adrian Donutaru's play for example, investigating the condition of youths who do not find jobs and shirk their social obligations, has an interesting documentary approach reminiscent of dramatic reporting. "Happy Lament for a Grain of Wandering Dust" is a juicy piece of buffoonery in the popular spirit, fervently ridiculing religious myths and superstitions. Leonida Teodorescu's "The Rain and the Investigator" is a parable of the responsibility each of us has for the other. Marin Sorocob's "Medusa's Raft" as an ontological comedy brings up the modern scientist's moral obligations in a metaphorical treatment of broad poetic and philosophical scope. Dumitru Radu Popescu's "An Ontological Study..." is a rich and vivid chronicle in Brechtian style of 30 years of a Transylvanian settlement.

The writers' approach is profoundly realistic and uniform in that respect. The diversity of the creative methods and the modes and styles is a natural corollary of the development and differentiation of the personalities. Theoretical attempts to develop only certain ways of changing reality and to discredit others are devoid of reason. Poetry, painting, music and other arts now naturally resort to stylizing, abstractions and metaphors to broaden the horizon of understanding of the world. Intellectualizing the public, continuing evolution of taste, increasingly profound knowledge of the most varied creative works in our own past (from Solintineanu to Arghezi and from Alecsandri to Lucian Blaga), frequent exchanges with other cultures, and the present verve of the innovating trend result in works

meeting extremely diverse requirements. The theater is no exception, presenting performances that differ among themselves not only in repertoire but also in the ways the repertoire is presented on the stage. Presentation in popular style of an antitypical satire like "Happy Lament..." and that of a historical tragedy of a mythological structure like "The Soulless" do not automatically produce Andriescu's differentiations on the criterion of "which is more realistic," just as the involving universalist philosophical parable "The Game of Life and Death..." or the admirable political grotesque "The Fortunate Middle Ages" do not weaken their messages by the proposed typic formulas but on the contrary they strengthen them and enter them in a vast field of contemporary ideas.

At least the theater educates and forms habits, helping to mold the consciousness, but it does so in its way, with conventions dictated by genres and species, in a realistic comprehension of existence that knows no restrictions of expression and can never be reduced to an artistic mode or conviction or to any aesthetic orientation or ideal style. Conformity is generally the sad outcome of forced alignments and condemnations of originality in the name of a presupposed principle of accessibility, which always hides inability both to create and to understand the artistic phenomena. True accessibility, which our art and artistic policy legitimately demand, has nothing to do with platitudes, facility or the rudiments of cultural entertainment. It calls for emotional and intellectual participation of the reader, the spectator and the hearer as sharers in the creative act.

The considerable success of some difficult plays and performances, some highly complex novels, philosophical poetry and new music shows that in addition to the established requirements and habits there are also new popular demands that art perceives and tries to satisfy. The theater also assumes this obligation, being unable to remain on the level of vaudeville, outworn bombastic evocation, clown drama, and ignoble and studied ruralism. Sensitive representation of our present material and spiritual universe is naturally accomplished by the means of the present world, in a wide range of processes and gradations required by the many ranks of the ladder of general culture.

The theater's cultural-artistic function is also expressed by constant restoration of the store of two centuries of writing and experience to the living cycle of the stage. The national dramaturgical reserve must be constantly known and reknown. It preserves essential information on the nationality, culture, language, spiritual civilization and especially our theatrical culture. The constant appearance of unpublished works and absolute firsts shows that it has not been entirely determined and only partially investigated and brought up to date, as for example Brucese's dramatic manuscripts after 180 years, a historical drama of Camil Petrescu's after 50 years, a comedy of Eugen Lovinescu's after sixty years, and even after two centuries the tragedy "The Murder of Bricea Voda" attributed to Samuil Micu, the oldest entirely preserved Romanian dramatic text.

The value of the knowledge obtained in the old Romanian repertoire, the artistic riches that its patriotic weight entails, and the typological features of the many creations of yesteryear are brilliantly illustrated by Caragiale's masterpieces, for example, which bring great and lasting joy to new generations of spectators in renovating performances. This year "A Starry Night" (Botosani and Sibiu) has been staged, "A Lost Letter" is in preparation in another staging, "The Ladies of the Carnival" (in Botosani) is being staged, and fragments of short stories ("Bottara") are being dramatized (in the second edition of the collection of sketches and

fragments, "The Kings, Hattarus and Tinnel." A new form has been given to Delavrancea's famous drama "Sindona" (Last), and the same author's "Uchi-Tolone" has occasioned a noteworthy staging of the Bucharest National (The play is also being performed in Hirsh). G. M. Zamfirescu's "Miss Nastasia" (Galati) and Mihail Sorbu's "Red Passion" (Braila) are also notable here. Plays of Vasile Voiculescu, G. Ciprian and Radu Stanca are in preparation.

It is not such in all and perhaps not enough, but the effort is noteworthy especially because colleagues or other theatrical people have sometimes urged us, "Let us allow the old plays to have their well-deserved sleep." To maintain the state of torpor in the field, they also advance the argument, unsupported by facts, that time has made all the hierarchies and therefore there would be no point in looking for what has not been confirmed by success "in its time." Someone even sneeringly called the intensive investigation of the national dramaturgical reserve a "bogymen." Even if I did not mention the sneer, which started at a colloquium and subsequently reached paper, somewhat soiling the page in question, I would have to point out that this "bogymen" (according to the dictionary, a supernatural being used to scare children) resulted in publication of monumental volumes of dramaturgy by Alexandru (also summarizing some still unperformed plays), Bruceseu, Delavrancea, Navrotescu, Dalia Zamfirescu, Liviu Rebreanu, G. M. Zamfirescu, Al. Cristescu et al., restorations of plays of Slavici, Adrian Paunu, Dan Botta, N. D. Cocea, Hortensia Papadat-Bengescu, Tudor Arghezi et al., discovery of some unknown plays of Mihail Samulescu, George Bruceseu, Anton Balcan et al., premieres of some forgotten, overlooked plays, etc. How could "their time" classify and grade plays of Iordache Calistru, Haden, Nicolae Iorga, Mih. I. Mihaescu and many others that were never performed, were prohibited, remained in manuscript form, were printed in obscure editions or journals and sometimes posthumously. It is clear that the theater does not have to form a separate opinion in this respect at all concerning historical-literary or artistic research, making its contribution to the record of the nation's spiritual values in its characteristic way, that is by performing and offering contemporaries current opinions about the old dramaturgy for definitive classifications.

It is true that some of these performances, whether uninspired or too timid, have shown mediocre results, but these results have also included very (very rarely in some seasons) foreign products on Romanian stages. This does not mean in any way that we should give up importing them, although the caliber of some of them is far below what we have (such as farces, musical comedies and sentimental plays for example) in our own repertoire. I. Valjan (not performed today) is unquestionably better than Pierre Desmet who, probably to his own surprise, is present at about ten places in Romania, just as the trifle called "Sin-Rump" is in no way comparable with let us say "The Transfiguration" (*Schimbarea la fata*), a comedy by G. M. Zamfirescu that is still unperformed.

On the other hand "Carton," one of the greatest Romanian plays, has demonstrated that the necessary classifications and qualifications are far from finished, and apparently the problem remains for future generations to resolve, at least in the case of some of our great dramatists. The archival effort, with skill reconstructions, is outside the art, but it does not have to determine our critical thinking or repertoire policy. The standards are set by successes, by the eastern stagings that have shown us the types and customs of yore in a new light and made us establish a more suitable scale of values and restore to the living cultural heritage what belongs there but has remained unknown or insufficiently known or had been lost from sight.

The start of the season also brings the theaters some new administrative and organizational regulations concerning itineraries on tour, cultural exchanges with foreign countries, etc. The interpretation of the regulatory acts must be quite clear and free of any confusion, so that the preliminary ideological and artistic decisions in connection with administrative unification of the artistic institutions in a city will not critically depend at any points upon persons who have neither the competence nor the practical possibility of signing them in accordance with our Party's and state's theatrical policy. However capable, honest and well-intentioned a chief accountant may be, he cannot assume the responsibility for determining the theatrical, musical and choreographic repertoire, hiring artistic personnel, especially the stage managers and scenographers, scheduling performances on the weekly program, etc. Precise definition of relations between the theater director and the manager of the unified administration can forestall any harmful irregularities.

We have all theaters and kindreds of cities and villages with alternate facilities but without permanent troupes, where the inhabitants see theatrical performances very rarely or sometimes not at all for a whole year. The tours are a necessity for both institutions and audiences, and the possibility should be considered of showing the residents of certain parts of Romania Bucharest performances, for example, at least occasionally. One of the consequences would be a stop to proliferation of inferior troupes (a few people and three suitcases) presenting commercial, hack performances and distorting the idea of the theater in a misleading and harmful way.

Some comrades, especially in the provinces, think the theater can increase its radius of action and collections in any fashion, that is by interspersing its programs with elements of popular or light music and sports figures or by presenting only superficial productions with which to "clear out the suburbs," according to an expression of the old bourgeoisie. Tricasts of sports matches, guitar players, a juggler or a lady magician may appear in the intermissions of a play of Ibsen's. But let us not forget that the theaters were raised over centuries and left by our forebears as a sacred cultural legacy, that the socialist state raised these monuments to radiate spiritual light, or that the stage has a characteristic function. It is expected to perform especially with the aid of Romanian and foreign literature, by building moral universes, presenting living types, and planting ideas in people's minds and exalted feelings in their souls. It is a school of the people, a tribune of the citizens, and a place of elevated entertainment through vivid images. Any measure of correlation with other arts, with poetry, the dance, music and painting are, within these concepts and in the context of socialist culture, possible and perhaps advantageous to the calm and rational effort of particular stage images created by actors upon the consciousness. The theater's ceaseless struggle for quality and timeliness, in its desire to attract the public as much as possible and to give the public its humanistic faith, often requires weapons not to be found in the traditional panoply. But there is a limit beyond which synthesis deteriorates into a conglomeration and dramatic art can no longer preserve its character and its educational mission along with it.

Centuries of experience of ours and others show that by working with cultural sincerity and artistic power we can keep the stages of the theater pure and proper, bringing society benefits of all kinds, including an immense spiritual gain for the benefit of formation of the new man of today and tomorrow in the revolutionary spirit.

DECREE ON MEDICAL CARE FOR MENTAL PATIENTS

Published BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 57, (6 Oct 60) pp 1-4

[State Council, Decree on Assistance for Dangerous Mental Patients]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. The ensuring of the population's health is done through a complex of economic, social, cultural and health measures that pursue the continual strengthening of health, the prevention of sickness, the providing of medical treatment in case of sickness and the recovery of the capacity for work.

The complex medical assistance given to patients with mental disorders constitutes an integral part of health assistance and has as a goal the restoration of health, the improvement of the capacity of the patients to adapt to the living conditions in the family, at work and in society, and the prevention of acute manifestations of the illness that can constitute a danger for the patients themselves or for those around them.

The health units, the other socialist units, and the family members of patients who suffer from mental disorders are obligated to ensure the performance of the specialized treatment at the proper time and their integration into the family and into vocational activities corresponding to their state of health, in order to prevent the appearance of situations in which they may become dangerous.

Article 2. In the sense of the present decree, mental patients who, through their manifestations, endanger their own life, health and bodily integrity or those of others and important material values or repeatedly and seriously disturb the normal working or living conditions in the family or society are dangerous.

Article 3. Dangerous mental patients are subject mandatorily to specialized medical treatment in the health units.

The mandatory medical treatment is done on an outpatient basis and, if need be, under conditions of hospitalization in the specialized health units.

Article 4. The necessity of the institution of mandatory medical treatment will be established by taking into account the patient's condition and the degree of danger that his behavior presents for himself or for the persons with whom he comes in contact.

The institution of mandatory medical treatment has as a goal the elimination of disturbances occurring in the condition of the patients, in order to improve their capacity for psychosocial adaptation.

Chapter II The Institution of Mandatory Medical Treatment

Article 5. The adult members of the family who customarily live with a person from whose behavior it could be deduced that he is a dangerous mental patient, those who come in constant contact with him at home or at the workplace, and any other person who has cognizance of such a case are obligated to immediately notify the health units in writing. When the mental patient considered dangerous is put under an interdiction or is a minor, the tutelary authority, the guardians or the parents of the minor also have the same obligation.

The notification is addressed to the medical dispensary in whose territorial range the person considered to be a dangerous mental patient resides or to the medical dispensary that serves the worker personnel in the unit at which he performs his activity.

Article 6. The dispensary's physician examines the person, gives him the requisite medical care if necessary and, on the basis of the findings, informs the executive committee or bureau of the people's council in whose range the medical dispensary is located.

The executive committee or bureau will give help to the specialized personnel in the dispensary, for obtaining information, through direct findings and through written statements of the persons who know the patient's condition and manifestations.

The physician will guide the patient and will send his findings, together with the data on the patient's condition and manifestations, to the competent polyclinic dispensary from a territorial viewpoint.

Article 7. The psychiatrist in the polyclinic dispensary will examine the patient and will prescribe and pursue the making of the necessary analyses, including the psychological examination, after which he will formulate the diagnosis and, taking into account the data received and the findings made, will establish if it is necessary for him to be subjected to examination by the medical commission mentioned in Article 8.

when the psychiatrist in the polyclinic dispensary considers it necessary for the patient to appear before the medical commission, he will take steps so that the patient, the medical documents and the other data obtained are sent immediately to the psychiatric hospital or the psychiatric section of the hospital to which the polyclinic dispensary is subordinate.

In the situation in which the specialized physician judges that it is not necessary for the patient to appear before the medical commission, he will send his conclusions, together with the therapeutic instructions and with the data received, to the territorial medical dispensary.

Article 8. In the psychiatric hospital or section, the patient and the documents sent will be examined, within 24 hours, by a commission composed of 3 psychiatrists.

The appointment of the commission is made by the management of the health unit and is confirmed by the county health directorate or that of the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 9. The medical commission can decide on, as the case may be:

- a) Outpatient mandatory medical treatment, whenever there is no major medical necessity for confining the patient in the hospital;
- b) Mandatory medical treatment in the hospital.

In the situation in which the commission judges that the institution of mandatory medical treatment is not necessary, it can recommend to the patient, if necessary, the taking of suitable medical treatment.

If medical examinations or additional relations are necessary, the commission can order the performance of the medical examinations by the competent health bodies or the supplementation of the relations obtained in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 2.

The commission decides by a unanimous vote. In case of disagreement, the commission will be expanded with two more psychiatrists and will decide by a majority vote.

The decision will include the diagnosis, the solution adopted and the explanation for it and will be signed by all members of the commission, with the possible different opinion being recorded. The commission's decision is executory.

Article 10. Within 24 hours after taking the decision on the institution of mandatory medical treatment, the commission notifies in writing about this the patient, one of the adult members of the family with which the patient customarily lives or the person under whose care he is, the executive committee or bureau of the people's council, the polyclinic dispensary and

the territorial medical dispensary. If the patient to whom the decision refers is put under an interdiction or is a minor, the tutelary authority at his residence, the guardians or the parents of the minor are also notified.

Article 11. The mandatory medical treatment will be applied immediately after the making of the decision by the commission, at the direction and under the control of the specialized physicians, depending on the nature and stage of the illness and on the type of evolution of it, in accordance with the technical standards regarding medical assistance for mental patients, established by the Ministry of Health.

Article 12. The outpatient mandatory medical treatment is performed by the polyclinic dispensary or by the territorial medical dispensary, under the guidance and control of the psychiatrist in the polyclinic dispensary. The patients are obligated to appear for a periodic medical examination on the dates set by the psychiatrist in the polyclinic dispensary, to submit to the stipulated medical treatment and to follow the therapeutic instructions in the period between two examinations.

Article 13. The persons under whose care there is a mental patient subject to outpatient mandatory medical treatment, the guardians, and the adult family members who customarily live with him are obligated to take the steps necessary in order to perform the prescribed medical treatment and in order for him to appear regularly at the medical dispensary or at the polyclinic dispensary.

Article 14. The management of the health units in which dangerous mental patients are confined has the obligation to provide the conditions required for applying the proper medical treatment, including psychotherapy, recreational therapy and ergotherapy.

The medical personnel have the obligation to perform the treatment at the proper time and to follow the evolution of the patient's mental and physical condition and his adaptation to the therapeutic activities.

Article 15. The supervision of patients is done by the medical personnel in the psychiatric hospital or section in which they are confined.

In the case in which a dangerous mental patient leaves the health unit without medical authorization, he will be returned to the same unit through the health bodies and, if necessary, also with the help of the bodies mentioned in Article 31.

Chapter III

Modification and Cessation of Mandatory Medical Treatment

Article 16. The commission that decided on mandatory medical treatment in the hospital has the obligation to reexamine the patients in at least 2

months or whenever necessary, depending on their condition, and at the request of the section's chief physician, of an adult member of the patient's family or of any other person and, in the case of those put under an interdiction or of minors, also at the request of the tutelary authority, the guardian or the parents.

Article 17. The commission, after the reexamination, decides on, as the case may be:

- a) The continuation of mandatory medical treatment under conditions of hospitalization;
- b) The cessation of mandatory medical treatment in the hospital and, further, the institution of outpatient mandatory medical treatment;
- c) The cessation of any mandatory medical treatment.

Article 18. The cessation of outpatient mandatory medical treatment is decided by the commission mentioned in Article 8, at the request of the patient, of the prosecutor or of the other persons mentioned in Article 10, with the advice of the psychiatrist in the polyclinic dispensary or only at his proposal.

Article 19. The provisions of Article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3, and Article 10 are also applied accordingly with regard to the decisions on continuing, changing or ceasing the mandatory medical treatment.

Article 20. The socialist units in which patients for whom the cessation of mandatory medical treatment was ordered are or were employed have the obligation, in the case in which they have the capacity for work intact, to provide for the performance or the resumption of their activity in workplaces corresponding to the commission's instructions. In the case in which the patient's capacity for adaptation is not suited to the demands of the old workplace, a change in workplace will be made at the commission's direction.

Mental patients who, prior to mandatory medical treatment, were not employed and who are oriented by the commission that ordered the cessation of treatment toward vocations suited to their aptitudes and level of training will be employed in suitable workplaces.

Mental patients who, at the end of mandatory medical treatment, have a reduced capacity for work will be employed in workplaces corresponding to the recommendation of the commission for medical evaluation and recovery of the capacity for work.

The socialist units have the obligation to employ, in suitable workplaces, all categories of mental patients mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

The county directorates for work problems and social welfare and that of the municipality of Bucharest will provide for the assignment of work of mental patients who have taken mandatory medical treatment and who have such an indication from the health bodies.

Chapter IV Control of Decisions and Responsibilities

Article 21. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the way in which the provisions of the present decree are applied and controls and guides the entire activity of the health units upon which there devolve tasks in providing medical assistance for dangerous mental patients.

The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor, together with the other central bodies involved, analyze annually the way in which assistance has been given to dangerous mental patients and the way in which their integration into activity has been achieved, taking suitable steps.

Article 22. In order to verify the manner of application of the provisions of the present decree, the commission mentioned in Article 8 communicates in writing, within 24 hours, to the local prosecutor's office in whose territorial range the hospital is located, the decision on the institution of mandatory medical treatment or the decision on continuing, changing or ceasing the mandatory medical treatment.

Article 23. The bodies of the prosecutor's office in whose territorial range there are hospitals in which dangerous mental patients are confined will periodically verify ex officio the legality of the confinement and the conditions of hospitalization.

Article 24. A protest against the medical commission's decision by means of which the institution, continuation, changing or cessation of mandatory medical treatment was ordered can be lodged by the one with regard to whom such a decision was made, the persons mentioned in Article 10, the prosecutor and any other person.

The judging of the protest comes within the jurisdiction of the court in whose territorial range there is located the health unit where there operates the commission that made the decision.

Article 25. The judging of the protest is done immediately.

The court, judging the protest, verifies the legality of the medical commission's decision, it being able to order the making of a psychiatric medico-legal evaluation and to administer any other tests that it considers necessary in order to establish if, with regard to the patient's behavior and manifestations, the conditions mentioned in Article 2 of the present decree, for applying the mandatory medical treatment, were met.

In all cases, the court will hear the person with regard to whom the mandatory medical treatment was instituted.

The trial takes place with the providing of an official defender by the court for the one with regard to whom the mandatory medical treatment was instituted, if he does not have a defender chosen.

The participation of the prosecutor in the trial is mandatory.

The court decides on, as the case may be, the continuation, modification or cessation of the application of the decision by means of which the mandatory medical treatment was ordered.

Article 26. The decision by means of which the court resolved the protest is subject to appeal.

After the decision becomes final, the medical file will be returned to the commission that decided on mandatory medical treatment.

Article 27. The provisions of articles 25 and 26 are supplemented accordingly with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Article 28. The confinement of a person as a dangerous mental patient and the institution or continuation of mandatory medical treatment without complying with the provisions of the present decree entail, as the case may be, material, civil, disciplinary or criminal responsibility.

Chapter V Final and Transitional Provisions

Article 29. The Ministry of Health and the county people's councils and that of the municipality of Bucharest will take steps to provide the material base, the medicine and the personnel needed for properly carrying out assistance for dangerous mental patients, within the framework of the approved economic and financial indicators.

The Ministry of Health will take steps to train and improve the medical personnel needed for providing medical assistance for dangerous mental patients and to achieve a unified system of records of them.

The people's councils will provide, in accordance with the legal provisions, the farmland needed by the health units for organizing and developing the activities of ergotherapy.

Article 30. The health bodies have the obligation to provide transportation for patients who are to be confined and for those with regard to whom this measure has ceased and for their companions.

The executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils will give help for transporting the persons mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Article 31. At the request of the medical personnel, the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils, through the commissions for education, health and culture or persons delegated for this purpose, will give the help needed for applying the measures regarding assistance for dangerous mental patients.

Article 32. Drug addicts who, because of chronic intoxication with alcohol, narcotics or other such substances, are in one of the situations mentioned in Article 2 are also subject to the provisions of the present decree.

Article 33. The requests, protests and other documents in connection with the institution, continuation, changing or cessation of mandatory medical treatment are exempt from any fees.

The mandatory medical treatment, done on an outpatient basis or under conditions of hospitalization, and the confinement of mental patients and of those mentioned in Article 32 are free.

Article 34. The provisions of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable to dangerous mental patients who have committed acts provided by criminal law.

Article 35. Dangerous mental patients confined for mandatory medical treatment in accordance with the provisions of Decree No 12/1965 will be reexamined, within 30 days after the date of publication of the present decree in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, by the medical commission mentioned in Article 8, which will proceed in accordance with Article 17.

The cases in the course of being resolved will be handled in accordance with the provisions of the present decree.

Article 36. Decree No 12/1965 on medical care for dangerous mental patients, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 4, 27 January 1965, and Decision No 39/1965 of the Council of Ministers for applying Decree No 12/1965 on medical care for dangerous mental patients, published in COLECTIA DE HOTARIRI SI DISPOZITII ALE CONSILIULUI DE MINISTRI, No 3, 27 January 1965, are repealed.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 14 October 1980.
No 313.

12105
CSC: 2700

NEW REGULATIONS FOR APPROVING MEDICAL LEAVE

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Sep 80 p 5

["Regulations on Medical Care"]

[Text] The Ministry of Health recently took a number of measures for the application of methods of prevention, the determination of diagnosis, the execution of treatment in close accordance with the current requirements of health care. Dr Radu Ozun, director of the Directorate for Medical Care of the Ministry of Health has given us some details.

Ozun: Recently, the health organs have undertaken actions and have taken a number of measures for the development of the activity of out-patient units, so that there will be more order and discipline in the hospitals and so that only those who need constant medical attention will be hospitalized. Other organizational aspects in regard to temporary incapacity for work, which has been on the rise in recent months, were taken into consideration. Also, illness certificates issued by doctors, acts which, according to the Law on Insuring the Health of the Population, should be approved by the enterprise or institution where the citizen works, were analyzed. The Ministry of Health has given further instructions in regard to the way in which doctors and patients should proceed so that all will know and respect the legislation in force. The supplementary measures are intended to help the patient, to make it as easy as possible for him to obtain the necessary documents. Thus, for emergency medical treatment administered by a health unit other than the one to which the patient belongs and if necessary to leave it, an affidavit certifying temporary incapacity for work for up to 7 days is issued. As soon as this document is issued, the person is obliged to go to the health unit to which he belongs to receive a certificate of illness, no later than 24 hours after the expiration of the leave period recommended in the affidavit.

Question: What happens if the patient needs more rest?

Ozun: When the patient cannot resume his activity, because of serious illness, he must notify the medical dispensary to which he belongs in regard to his situation. On the basis of the condition of the patient, the dispensary has the obligation to examine the situation and may give a leave certificate granting more rest to the sick person or, if necessary, send him to the

REGULATIONS. If, while continuing home rest given for emergency cases, the patient's condition becomes worse and he has to be put in a hospital other than the one to which he belongs, the presentation of the affidavit takes place within the hours of the expiration of the leave mentioned in this document. At the same time, the patient or a family member must present the representative physician in the unit in which the patient belongs on the basis of his assessment so that the certificate of illness can be issued.

QUESTION: Can medical leave be granted retroactively?

ANSWER: A general and retrospective granting of medical leave is not permitted, with the exception of situations specified in regulations in large (catastrophic and contagious) situations or special cases where the person is immobilized in a unit, sickness abroad). If the documents testifying to the person's incapacity for work already presented to the health unit in which the patient belongs within the time limit specified above, this unit can issue a medical certificate only for the days specified in the affidavit. So as to avoid confusion in regard to the way in which illness certificates should be issued, recent instructions prohibit all health units, in practice, all doctors, from continuing in the affidavits when they issue (I am referring to emergency situations) the recommendation for continuing medical leave, since this appears to be the strict responsibility of the health unit in which the patient belongs. Therefore, all doctors have the obligation of calling the patient's attention to this fact.

RESPONSE TO CRITICISM FROM CATHOLIC PAPERS

Zagreb, VIENNIK is Sloven-Croatian 4 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Nenad Vrankovic: "A Dialva Entrenched"]

[Text:] When someone says in public that relations between the church and state are today as they were way back in 1948 and goes on to support this with the thesis that in this country "... it is permitted for priests to be publicly insulted and ridiculed in their most sacred convictions and feelings, since there is no court that would honor their complaint of having been insulted" (GLAS KRCIJA, No 17), and a few weeks later asserts (concerning relations between that same church and state): "We believe that progress is possible in these relations and that the improvement is obvious.... The clergy are getting social security, clerical schools are getting certain privileges, the clergy are allowed to freely perform services, and so on. It seems that it is relatively good for the clergy," then it is obvious that we are dealing with talk that is not at the level of principle, talk which is not aimed at the truth, but at momentary effects and subjective aims.

And unfortunately this is precisely the line taken by the editor in chief of GLAS KRCIJA, especially in his article entitled "False Charges, Accusations and Misstatements" (GLAS KRCIJA, No 20), in which he answers the article entitled "Delirium of the Tridentine fever," which was published 26 September in VIENNIK. After all, if that were not so, would we not consider someone who also regards himself as a responsible public figure and a knowledgeable person would such a proper (improper) handling of any such effective or skillfully created and refrains from saying in his newspaper?

But even in this last article, in which he later becomes as bold as even to say something constructive, he unfortunately did not manage to cancel his alleged mistakes.

He believes, for example, that we allow violations not only of the religious freedom of "members of the church, (but) precisely of the church itself as a community," and, according to him, the task of his newspaper is to criticize this publicly, to see that the evil is remedied. Nowhere does he say where and how the rights of the church as a community are being violated. What is more, a few lines further on he says that "the clergy are allowed to freely perform their services, and so on," and it really is incomprehensible in the light of this statement how the rights of the church as a community are being violated. Indeed, a bit further on he says "that a long road has to be traveled before every citizen who is a believer is assured that degree of religious freedom which we clergymen already enjoy in this society," but this string, which in the opinion of the editor is chief ought to be the least about the position of believers in our society, is not only not backed up by any evidence, but in fact is eloquently refuted by practice itself, in spite of the individual difficulties and problems which do arise here and there. What is more, this is an old refrain of CLAS KONCILA, one that is so worn out that one need not spend too many words on it. Finally, it would be good if the editor in chief were to explain how clergymen can freely perform religious services when believers do not at the same time enjoy religious freedom?

The rationale of the editor in chief runs along the same line of reflection concerning the now frequent writing in CLAS KONCILA about how certain churchmen were convicted of offenses immediately after the liberation, saying nothing about the grounds on which they were brought into the defendant's box. He simply deems it enough for him to say that these people simply did not feel themselves guilty, and on the testimony of believers he also knows this to be true of those who are no longer alive (1), and he concludes that the courts obviously erred. He therefore asked: "Can it be that N. I. wishes to proclaim the dogma that the courts of the state cannot be deceived?" Of course, any court may err, but here it certainly is not a question of this or that possible error, but, as follows from the writings of CLAS KONCILA, of an entire series of errors. Does this mean that the editor in chief feels that our courts intentionally erred, that is, that these errors were natural for such a society as ours?

Perhaps the answer can be suspected from that part of the article where the editor in chief appeals to "our pluralism," which he regards as a "particularly valuable feature of this reality of ours," on behalf of freedom and defense of his own position. More precisely, from the fact that he does not devote in more detail that "particularly valuable attribute" of ours. It seems that the thought of self-management pluralism is odious to him, and he prefers to speak about pluralism as such, which in the final analysis, defined no more clearly than it is, is directed toward the pluralism of political parties, which certainly has nothing whatsoever to do with what we call the pluralism of self-management interests, that is, the democracy of socialist self-management. If this is one of the false charges and

statements. As the editor in chief has chosen to put it, it would be good to be shown when that phrase was last printed in GLAS KUNCIKA if it ever was.

Destructive Criticism

Of course, the purpose of this article is not mainly to debate the positions taken by the chief editor of GLAS KUNCIKA, but to indicate how within, in this case the Catholic Church, along with a number of constructive intentions, there is also an ideological tendency with which all dialog is actually impossible and which objectively wants to close off the possibility of any communication through dialog. I do not say this because the advocates of that orientation are criticizing certain negative things which do occur in practice, but because the intention of their criticism is essentially destructive, which means that it is not aimed at resolving the difficulties, but at petrifying them, at imposing an ideological confrontation, that is, of positional warfare, whose consequences and final outcome can be seen very clearly. That is why they immediately raise every case to the rank of a principle, nor are all of them negative cases, while every constructive step they pass over in silence or portray as an exception. GLAS KUNCIKA is truly exemplary in this respect: it simply abounds in real and unreal negative examples, at the same time remaining silent about everything that is constructive, pursuing the purpose of imposing debates which cannot benefit anyone.

This is all the more unfortunate when we realize that today many people are advocating dialog as a way of a mutual meeting of minds and understanding through the principle of affirming those things which people, groups and nationalities have in common rather than what divides them. To go against that means going against the constructive historical experience of our nationalities and ethnic minorities, against their present and their future.

Of course, this does not mean that negative phenomena should be passed over in silence, but only that they should be spoken about so as to hasten the overcoming of their limitations. In this sense criticism is not merely a right, but also implies responsibility for the consequences which one might cause.

GLAS KUNCIKA obviously does not take this into account, not because its attitude was ignorant, but because it objectively wants them to have things remain as slowly as possible and perhaps because they feel a responsibility to someone else. That is why GLAS KUNCIKA does not now and will not in the future contribute in anything constructive in this area of the life of society if it continues to hold the position of destructive railing, of uninformed behavior and of petty political advocacy on the basis of group interests. In so doing it will inflict damage not only on society as a whole, but also on its believers when it supposedly represents

That is, as one of our theologians has said, "The gospel cannot be carried out nor confidently preached in a manner which itself negates what is essential in the gospel. The Kingdom of the Lord cannot be established by trickery, by deception, by violence, by dissension, by mistrust, or by willfulness, things we resort to when it seems that 'our cause' is not faring well."

In mention one other thing, there is another passage in that article where the editor in chief says: "GLAS KINCHLA is not 'in the pocket' of any group in the Church. As a whole it is always at the disposition of the hierarchy." Since he does not mention the believers nor the clergy at the lower level at all, it would seem worth asking whether the editor in chief meant to say that he speaks on behalf of the hierarchy?

(104)

1966: JPRS

ZAGREB HOTEL DIRECTOR'S OUSTER, RETURN TO POST DETAILED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1551, 21 Sep 80
pp 16-19

(Article by Jug Grizelj: "Epilog to the Jakopovic Affair")

(Text) The news last year published in dozens of newspapers, in hundreds of editions and in millions of copies containing the serious moral and financial charges against Branko Jakopovic, then director of the work organization of Zagreb hotels Interkontinental was like a shock for all those who knew this man by sight and reputation as an exceptionally good worker, an excellent organizer, an honest man and an upright citizen of this country.

The first news was followed by a second report, the second by a virtual flood of articles in installments which painstakingly recorded every detail in the development of the large-scale scandal and of the large work force of the hotel belonging to the Interkontinental chain, which for decades has been headed by Branko Jakopovic, which had just opened and which according to many is one of the best in the world. The man who up until that time had been unstintingly spoken of as a wonderful business executive, the recipient of many prestigious forms of recognition both at home and abroad, the dean of our contemporary hotel business and a rare example of a worker who had spent almost four decades in the same economic organization, advancing from an illiterate Zagorje peasant boy to elevator boy, dishwasher, waiter, desk clerk, and maitre d' to experienced and educated hotel director more than once in the world's newspapers the example of Branko Jakopovic has frequently been used as evidence that the Yugoslav system of self-management has succeeded in stimulating every talented worker and of creating an official from him overnight became a scorned technocratic professional manager, an unbridled violator of worker rights, an opponent of the party line, a thug, all but a sexual maniac and finally, a criminal who "for several dozen pages of copied self-management acts" took 300 million old dinars from banks of Belgrade, which at that point was preparing to open a second affiliate of the Yugoslav Interkontinental in Belgrade.

For months horror followed horror in portrayal of the character of Branko Jakopovic, and finally it was reported that "since the collective has been

unable to adopt a reasonable decision" the party committee of Center Opstina in Zagreb, and later the conference of that same organization, unanimously adopted a decision to expel him from the League of Communists. At the same time the public was also informed of the evaluation of this opstina forum in the effect that Branko Jakopovic "because of his documented and unacceptable" moral and political attributes can no longer receive the support of that forum in remaining in the position of director of Interkontinental. Finally, or better--somewhat before that--after a brief pause an additional sensation broke out in the newspapers: in the judgment of various solicitor general's offices, in the contract whereby Jakopovic and a group of his collaborators assumed the obligation to prepare the organization and technology of the Interkontinental in Belgrade for Generaleksport, this man seriously damaged the social community.

"Expelled" From Everything

News items are like that: they start out as snowballs and then roll and grow until they are an avalanche. That is the way it happened with the news on the injurious activity of Branko Jakopovic: when the affair reached its peak, there was no longer a single well-known charge in our system which had not been pinned on this man. The case appeared to be out and dried--and ended. But that was only the appearance, just as in many other criminal affairs in which things appear excessively and perfectly clear.

Not long ago, following a careful examination of Jakopovic's appeal against his expulsion from the League of Communists, the Bylaws Commission of the Zagreb City Conference of the League of Communists reinstated him in the party. At almost the same time, following a public competition and with the obvious, though tacit, consent of all sociopolitical organizations, including those of the opstina, which up until a few months before had contested even his basic moral and political attributes, Branko Jakopovic was elected director of the Interkontinental hotel organization of assimilated labor by a unanimous decision of the collective. Finally, just as in a film in which the projectionist reverses the film and the avalanche swirl shrinks until it is a snowball, Jakopovic and the group of those who drafted the contract so much contested and called at one time the "lorry-monkey business" won their case before the court which judged that there was nothing unlawful in the Jakopovic--Geneks contract, whereupon the court ordered Geneks to pay the entire fee envisaged by the contract for proper performance of the job.

How the Mechanism of an Affair Operates

Since the story we just told is not the first or the last in the chronicle of scandal in which an error is established sometimes sooner and sometimes later (and sometimes too late), and yesterday's sworn culprit becomes a sworn victim, it is becoming increasingly interesting and important for our society to study the driving force behind the mechanism of these fabricated

affairs. We can follow this in an almost characteristic way in the case of Branko Jakopovic. How did Branko Jakopovic become a waster of public funds? The very beginning of the entire scandal was an anonymous letter sent to some 22 important federal, republic, municipal and opstina addressees, including the address of the work collective Interkontinental. At this point it is not really important whether these are right who swear that they recognize the author of this anonymous letter consisting of nine typed pages and who say that he was one of Jakopovic's closest collaborators, who at one point in what has been referred to as the restructuring following the Law on Associated Labor, felt that he had been unfairly deprived of a promotion to a supervisory position. The letter itself, and this is easy to establish by simply examining its content, consists mostly of hearsay and gossip and "who did what to whom" with one sole, but magical exception: in that letter Jakopovic and his immediate management team are charged with opposing the Law on Associated Labor and of usurping self-management. The same kind of letter--(and such letters, as is well known, are circulating in many quarters in our system) could quite well be sent from any one of our work collectives. Though regarded by all the addressees as insubstantial and not worthy of attention--the contents of the letter, on the basis of our truly strange convention concerning anonymous pieces of this kind of eloquence (this convention calls for all charges to be investigated, and it is up to the accused to prove that the charges, however monstrous, are not accurate) went the rounds of various commissions, working groups, councils of comrades, and so on, and so on.

Little by little the contents of the letter were altogether forgotten, but not the demand that "every aspect be studied." The snowball began to roll, and no longer was anyone able to stop it. At one point it even became clear that certain elements outside the collective did not in fact want to stop the snowball, but were making every effort to turn it into an avalanche. In spite of the tremendous pressure exerted on the collective by individuals outside it for it to take a stand on the "evident guilt" of its director, the collective of Interkontinental, we must admit, held out to the end: in several discussions and in a large number of votes, in spite of the pressure we have mentioned, which took on monstrous proportions in some cases, the collective headed by Branko Jakopovic did not consent even at the end to expel him from the League of Communists, nor to discharge him.

Finally, when the tales about Branko Jakopovic's behavior in opposition to self-management were joined by the "large-scale Belgrade affair" (also trumped up, as shown by the court decisions and also the assessments of the competent sociopolitical bodies in Zagreb and Belgrade) involving Geneks and Jakopovic and Interkontinental and the alleged theft of 200 million dinars, no one was any longer able to stop the avalanche. Even then, however, neither the bodies of self-management nor the party organization of Interkontinental consented to join in the stoning of Jakopovic--and the persistent forces outside the collective accomplished an unlikely pirouette in which they managed to take the entire matter out of the hands of the

basic party organization of Interkontinental and transfer it to the opstina committee for a decision. There, as we have already said, Jakopovic was expelled and was labeled as someone unfit for the job of director; in short, he was liquidated.

The Satisfaction Due to Human Decency

Fortunately, there are also people and forums whose purpose is not to manufacture scandals. Nor, be it said, to cover them up. Nor do these lines offer in any manner whatsoever a vision of Branko Jakopovic's infallibility. Nor does the decision of the Bylaws Commission of the Zagreb City Committee of the League of Communists reinstating Jakopovic in the League of Communists, nor the assessment of the Interkontinental collective in re-electing him director bear witness to his infallibility. These decisions only say that reason and a sober and measured evaluation of Branko Jakopovic's personality and career won out. These decisions speak, then, about satisfaction gained not only by Branko Jakopovic, but also by an authentically democratic, self-management and humanly decent approach to a man with all his characteristics and faults.

Finally, it has remained to the present author to speak of the most unpleasant detail of the Jakopovic affair, one which he finds most difficult to utter. When that affair was current and was an affair, it rolled about for months in many Yugoslav newspapers. Today, that means for the last 2 months, since the moment when it became known that the affair was no longer an affair, none of the newspapers which reported Jakopovic's dismissal as director, his expulsion from the League of Communists, and the steps of the investigation and inquiry into the "injurious contract" with Geneks, has carried even one word to the effect that Jakopovic has been rehabilitated.

This "forgetfulness" is not to the credit of the profession which I love so much and have served so long. Anyone can make a mistake, including a newsman, but a newsman is required to confess his error in public when he becomes aware of it.

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